Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. — CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863. — NUMBER 94.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—One blacksmith [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription [illegible]

WANTED—At the Intelligence Office [illegible]

WANTED—An educated Pru[illegible]

WANTED—Canvassing A[illegible]

WANTED—An expe[illegible]

WANTED—By a gentlem[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room or board [illegible]

WANTED—And no humbug! A [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent, by Octo[ber] [illegible]

WANTED—A Drug Clerk. Apply at 96 State street.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper by a thorough, competent accountant. Address "H," Tribune office.

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer [illegible]

WANTED—A Drug Clerk [illegible] J. F. MILLS, Peoria.

WANTED—By a young man hav[ing] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable mar[ried] [illegible]

WANTED—A young [gentleman] [illegible]

WANTED—Five good comp[ositors] [illegible]

WANTED—To the Ladies. A [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady of ex[perience] [illegible]

WANTED—A good Family [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth of sec[ond-hand] [illegible]

WANTED—Ten first-class Coo[pers] [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners. Two good [illegible]

WANTED—Employment—$75 a month [illegible]

WANTED—$60 a month! [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, to sell goods [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $15 p[er day] [illegible]

WANTED—Knitting Machine [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for City Property, a Schooner [illegible]

FOR SALE—Medicated Water [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Frame Packing House [illegible]

FOR SALE—One large Herring's Safe [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat Cottage, 184 [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Frame House of [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Second-Hand Portable Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine pair of Driving Horses [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, 160 acres of good wood land [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tannery. Th[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel in Loda, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Lot, 40 fe[et] [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Lease and Fi[xtures] [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New Sch[ooner] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. [illegible terms of subscription]

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The news from Rosecrans is by our special dispatch direct from Chattanooga, last evening, in which it is stated that all is quiet along our lines.

The Knoxville dispatches indicate a bold push of the enemy to get in between Burnside and Rosecrans. Bragg is reported at Athens, Tenn., with 8,000 men. Sharp skirmishing is reported to have already taken place.

Our Cairo advices give us an interesting summary of news from points on the Mississippi, and with reference to the situation in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The most cheering news comes from Pennsylvania. The absence of the soldiers, whereof seven-eighths were Republicans in 1860, and nine-tenths are now heartily for Curtin, will just about neutralize Curtin's majority of 32,000 in 1860; but the War Democrats who opposed him in 1860, and now heartily support him, will nearly make up the loss. Were every soldier at home to vote, his majority would be 50,000; now it will but little exceed 20,000, being just about the number of returned soldiers, invalids, &c., who will be on hand to give him a lift at the polls. The Union State Committee have made a careful revision of their county estimates according to their latest advices, and are confident that the result cannot give a less majority than 10,000. But as since that estimate was made Little Mac has given in his adhesion to Woodward it may be *one* less. Seriously all promises well for Pennsylvania to-day.

The intelligence from Charleston indicates a revival of activity and the near approaching destruction of the city. Already Gen. Gilmore has made a fresh test of his Greek Fire shells and with perfect success. We shall have stirring news soon.

James Buchanan has arrived in London. The same remark was once made of Benedict Arnold.

The order of Gen. Meade is given elsewhere, squelching the impudent scheme of little Mac's friends to get up some bogus army lightning for the small hero. Gen. Meade killed it on general principles, which the army will approve and the country widely approve.

The absorbing theme of interest to-day, throughout the entire country, will be the election in Ohio. If the people of that State fail to repudiate the treason of Vallandigham, the gravest complications of our present troubles are to be feared. Happily, the prospect is that the Buckeyes will turn out to a grand snake killing to-day, and the result will be such as will rejoice the hearts of all loyal men.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

To-day the great battle of the ballot box will be fought in the States of Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania—a battle upon which hinge results as vital to the life of the Republic as the contest of arms that threatens from the mountains around Chattanooga. The great question for which we have been fighting nearly these three years is again at issue. Can the Republic maintain its integrity? Has it the inherent strength to hold all its parts intact, and compel refractory rebels to return to their allegiance? That is the question upon which men will vote to-day in the three great States we have mentioned. The victory of the Copperheads will drive the wedge still nearer to the heart of the country; the victory of the Union men will be a triumph of liberty and a moral reinforcement to our troops in the field, powerful though silent, inspiriting and cheering. We have no fears for the result. We look forward to a decided triumph over Northern traitors, to be followed by new victories over their allies on Southern fields, and we confidently expect to announce in our readers in our next issue, the election of Stone and Curtin and Brough. This will ensure peace and harmony in their States. The contrary result sows the seeds of discord, and we fear of civil strife in our own borders.

The Construction of the Swamp Angel Battery.

The following private letter, written by a patriotic officer of the 1st New York Volunteer Engineers, will give some idea of the labor required in constructing and mounting the famous Swamp Angel Battery:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, ENGINEER OFFICE, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., September 21, 1863.

I have been very busy, day and night, since July 8th up to a day or two, but we have a little rest now. For thirty days and nights I never slept more than an hour and a half at one time, and seldom more than three hours out of the 24, and for over six weeks I did not take off my boots and clothing except for the purpose of putting on fresh immediately. But all this labor has been more than repaid, for it was my good fortune to design and superintend personally the erection of the batteries which fire directly on the city of Charleston, and I pointed the first gun fired. The "Swamp Angel," as the soldiers call one of the batteries, was a hard job—it required 7,000 days' work, while Wagner, Gregg, Moultrie, Sumter, Bee, Johnson, Mrs. Jamison, as we call another fort on James Island, for want of a name, and over a mile in length of small batteries, all poured their shot and shell into us the whole time we were building it, after they saw the epaulement above the grass. It stands on the very softest of mud, twenty-two feet deep, so soft that a man will sink into it out of sight in a few minutes if he attempts to walk on it. We carried ten thousand bags filled with sand more than two miles, and brought over 300 large logs and pieces of timber more than ten miles to make the battery. Two miles and a half of bridges across the marsh had to be built to get to and from the batteries.

It was no easy job to mount the guns, but it has been done, and only Gen. Gilmore and Major Batt of the engineers were willing to say they believed the plan feasible. Beauregard laughed at the idea of getting upon, much less holding, the marsh, as we have, for over a month. The Commanding General used frequently to say, when others openly expressed their doubts, "I hold Serrell responsible for that." I am happy to say that these batteries have materially assisted Gen. Gilmore in the prosecution of his plans. The whole country, and the world nearly by this time, is filled with the fame of the Greek fire batteries. I planned and built them; selected the place for them, and, I suppose, was laughed at for my presumption.

It is, however, a proud satisfaction to me, and a legacy for my children's children, that I did this, and mounted the only guns that have ever fired into Charleston since her rebellious, haughty, wicked citizens fired upon the glorious old flag of our Union; and what is more, I do not hesitate to say that, if so ordered, I could, in two weeks, with the means we now have on hand, utterly destroy, obliterate, wipe off the face of the earth, as were Sodom and Gomorrah, that sink of iniquity and hotbed of aristocratic rebels.

Many were the wiseacres who did not hesitate to decide that the "Swamp Angel" could never be built, who would now almost risk that chance of ever seeing an angel in reality, if they only had one word on record to show that they favored the one in the swamp.

E. W. S.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12, 1863.

Shelby and Coffee's raiders left the Pacific Railroad on Saturday, and moved north, reaching Booneville yesterday morning. They burned no railroad property at Tipton, as previously reported, but plundered the town of a large quantity of goods. They robbed citizens of a considerable amount. The citizens of Warsaw, Greenfield and other towns through which the rebels passed, suffered in like manner. Federal troops from several directions are closing in on them, and although our forces consist principally of infantry, the military authorities feel sanguine of capturing them. Artillery has been sent up the river from Jefferson City. A fight was expected at Booneville to-day, but it is very probable the rebels will retreat towards Lexington.

The Pirate Sumter.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—A letter received in this city from Beaufort, says the pirate Sumter was not destroyed in Charleston harbor, but is now in Wilmington armed and waiting a chance to run the blockade. There are at present eight United States steamers blockading that port.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Matters in General Banks' Department.

Enforcement of the Enrollment Act in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans October 1, arrived at this port last evening.

The headquarters of the 19th Army Corps, under Gen. Franklin, and part of the 13th Army Corps, under Gen. C. C. Washburn, are at Camp Bisland, fifty miles from Brashear City. They have met no enemy as yet. Foraging parties have gathered up large quantities of mules, horses and cattle, but the plantations are generally deserted. The advance of the army was delayed on account of obstructions in the Bayou Teche. These obstructions were blown up, and the Bayou Teche is now open for steamers to New Iberia.

On the 25th, at 1 a. m., a raid was made on the telegraph office situated opposite Donaldsonville, by a band of guerillas, and 14 men of the New York 14th cavalry and the telegraph operator, (Mr. Allen, of Illinois,) were captured and taken off. In consequence of this raid, and the reports of bands of guerillas being in the vicinity of Donaldsonville from 200 to 300 strong, an expedition was set in motion to clear the country in that neighborhood. This expedition left Carrollton on the night of the 26th by steamboat, about 1,600 men strong, under command of Brigadier General Burbridge. He reconnoitered the whole country to the Amite River without meeting the enemy, and returned to Carrollton on the 28th, without casualties.

Lieut. Earl, of the 4th Wisconsin, in command of a squad of forty men (cavalry), marched from Baton Rouge on the 29th as far as the Comite River. He captured fourteen prisoners, their arms, horses, and equipments. Among them was the notorious Col. Hunter and Capt. Perry, guerilla chiefs.

It is known that Gen. Logan (rebel) is on the east side of the Mississippi River, seven or eight miles below Morganzia Bend, with 2,000 men and four pieces of artillery; and is supposed to be making to Liberty, Miss., where a rebel force is concentrating.

THREATENED ATTACK ON BATON ROUGE.

A Baton Rouge correspondent of the New Orleans *Times*, under date of September 27th, writes:

At 6 o'clock Saturday evening we arrived here, and found the citizens somewhat excited, it having been noised abroad that the rebel Gen. Logan was in the vicinity, and he had given out word that he would eat breakfast here this morning at 4 o'clock. I took a walk around to see the troops, who are on duty in all parts of the city. The streets being guarded and barricaded, and large siege guns planted in every direction, all ready for any emergency. Let them come on. I don't believe that 50,000 men could take the city to-day, and it will be a long time before Gen. Logan or his men eat a warm meal in Baton Rouge. The steamship Suffolk arrived from New Orleans at 8 o'clock a. m., with Government stores, and left for Port Hudson at noon.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ENROLLMENT ACT IN NEW ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 70.—I. The heroic efforts of the army of the United States have re-established the free navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The vindication of the freedom of these waters, by the iron hand of war, against a confederation of rebel States, is an event of equal importance with the [illegible] makes the Union a nation. It is a baptism of blood. In a brief period of time this vast and fertile valley will be opened to the peaceful commerce of the world.

Notwithstanding the ravages of war, the destruction of property, the dispersion of laborers, and [illegible] of population, the [illegible] globe does not offer a wider theatre for intelligent enterprise that the Valley of the Mississippi. The cultivation of new products, the application of new elements and different systems of labor, the immediate reorganization of local Governments and the [illegible] of many millions of freemen, will create individual and national wealth such as the world has never seen. Never was a country better worth fighting for—better worth defending.

The highest duty of the people is to maintain and defend the freedom of the Mississippi, upon which depends the support of the present and the hope of the future. The Government is entitled to the armed assistance of all those who claim the right of citizens, or seek to share their privileges. Those who covet the profits of trade, disclaiming citizenship and acknowledging allegiance to foreign nations only, remain here by permission and favor, and not of right.

In the performance of this duty, and to assist in [illegible] a free communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the markets of the world, the citizens of the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts of Louisiana, liable to military duty, have been enrolled for general military service, in accordance with the provisions of the law of Conscription passed by Congress, so far as it may be applicable to this Department. Proper publication will be hereafter made of the number of troops required for this purpose, and the time and manner of their selection. The conscription will not be held to embrace those well-disposed persons, who, in the [illegible] of this Department, [illegible] entitled to full immunity of soldiers of the United States.

II. The organization of one or more volunteer regiments, to be designated "The Louisiana Volunteers," whose services will be limited by the terms of enlistment to the protection and defence of New Orleans, is hereby authorized. Volunteers for this service will receive a bounty of $100, $25 of which, and one month's pay, will be advanced when the volunteer is mustered into service for the war. Captain C. W. Killborn, Provost-Marshal of the City of New Orleans, is charged with the immediate organization and command of the 1st regiment; Capt. H. B. Brown, Provost-Marshal of the Parish of Jefferson, is authorized to organize and command the 2d regiment. The 1st regiment will be recruited and organized in the City of New Orleans, excepting the Fourth District, and the 2d within the limits of the Parish of Jefferson and the Fourth District of New Orleans.

[illegible] able-bodied men of color between the ages of twenty and thirty years, employed upon Government or on private plantations, will be detailed for military service in the *corps d'Afrique*, upon order of the Commission of Enrolment. No officer or other person is allowed to recruit men for any special regiment of that corps, and every officer recruiting for this corps under this order will be furnished with, and required to exhibit authority for his acts, signed by the Superintendent of Recruiting, and approved by the Commission of Enrollments. Substitutes will be received in cases where the labor of the recruit is specially required, and exemptions allowed in cases of necessity, upon application to the Commission of Enrollment, but by no other person or authority. Arrangements will be made to secure the crops of the season, and laborers will be furnished as far as practicable to supply the vacancies occasioned by the execution of this order. The first duty of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil is to protect it from invasion, and those whose interests are inconsistent with a vigorous defence of the Department, or who are indifferent to the invasions of a public enemy, can have no rights which the Government is bound to respect.

By Command of Major General Banks.

G. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. A. Gen'l.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12, 1863.

A number of leading citizens of this State met together this afternoon and appointed a committee of seven persons to visit Cincinnati, to-morrow, and invite Hon. Salmon P. Chase to visit this city during his stay in the West.

The bounty now offered for recruits for the new regiments will be withdrawn in thirty days; no more bounties will be paid for recruits after that time.

A portion of the barracks in Camp Carrington were burned last night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FROM GREENSBURG, IND.

More Traveling Copperheads in Trouble.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 12, 1863.

Fifteen men from Paris, Ill., fully armed, who acknowledged themselves on their way to Cincinnati to vote for Vallandigham, were arrested here to-day, and taken from the train. They had directions to report to P. B. Churchill, of Cincinnati, who is known to be a notorious Butternut.

FROM DUBUQUE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 12th, 1863.

The campaign in Iowa ends to-night with Union meetings in every town in the State. The Union men are jubilant over the known success of their work. Not a thing has been left undone. We will greet Ohio, Pennsylvania and our brave men in the field with an immense majority for Stone.

A great Union meeting is being held here this evening. Hon. W. B. Allison, General Willis, Judge Borland, and Capt. Adams are speaking.

The prospect for beating Mahony is good. The Germans are bitterly opposed to him.

Personal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Gen. McClellan has written a letter to Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, of New Jersey, requesting him to deny the statement in the Philadelphia *Press* and other newspapers, that if he voted and spoke in the Pennsylvania political campaign, it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin. He says: "That after a full conversation with Judge Woodward, he finds that their views agree, and he regards his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation; and would, if it was in his power, give to Judge Woodward his voice and his vote."

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

From Memphis, Vicksburg, Arkansas and Louisiana.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 10, via CAIRO Oct. 12.

Gen. Grant was well enough to hold a review, on the 17th. The army corps in position at Vicksburg on the 6th, was an imposing affair. Gen. Grant's wound is healing but is still painful, and interfering with his pedestrian exercises, but admits of riding on horseback with comparative ease.

By the arrival of the steamer Albert Pearce from New Orleans I learn that the steamer Southwester was fired into on Friday afternoon, by a party of guerillas from the shore, below Helena, and one man killed, the sutler of the 17th Illinois infantry, name unknown to my informant.

The steamer Albert Pearce had a little before landed to take on wood at the same place without meeting any guerillas. Several men were noticed, but they offered no interruption. As soon as the Pearce backed out and started up the river the South Wester passed and received the shots referred to.

The steamer Sallie List came up last evening from Duvall's Bluff, bringing 300 or 400 prisoners, a portion of whom were captured with Little Rock. The remainder while on the hasty retreat on the occupation of that place.

All is reported quiet at Little Rock. The excitement in regard to the expected rebel attack has subsided. It is believed now Price is in no condition to make an attack even had he the disposition, as his force is greatly reduced by desertion.

Gen. Davidson had nearly recovered his health.

Our cavalry had penetrated the enemy's country over thirty miles, receiving many recruits in the residents, who make excellent soldiers.

New Orleans dates of the 3d are received. The expedition to Texas is said to be proceeding slowly. At the last dates, the telegraph had been extended to Franklin.

There is a large lot of freight reported waiting shipment from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The following, of interest to commercial men, is from the *Era* of the 3d inst.:

James Graham, Esq., U. S. Marshal, sold at public vendue, yesterday, the following property, for the prices offered—terms cash, in U. S. Treasury notes:

Schooner Excelsior, two thousand dollars. Two bales middling cotton, 68 1-2c per lb.; Schooner Cecelia, 3,300 dollars.

Fourteen sacks coffee, 29 to 29 1-2 and 30c per lb.; 80 kegs nails, damaged, $4 70 to $5.00; 24 dozen cotton cards, $3 per pair; 3 bbls Epsom salts, 10c per lb.; 1 bbl of copperas, at 3c per lb.; 37 lbs gum camphor, $1.25 per lb.; 280 lbs rope, 31c per lb.

Schooner Condor, $810.

These prices are considered fair indications of the market for articles sold.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 11.

I have seen a native of the country near Memphis, and one who is acquainted with the country and men. He is well and lately posted regarding the condition of the railroads. His information is as follows:

Corinth is one hundred miles in almost an easterly course from Memphis. The railway track is in good condition, and plenty of rolling stock on it to move a large force, the new road in Arkansas having furnished part of it. South of Corinth some distance is located Columbus, Mississippi, where it is reported the rebels are now concentrating a goodly sized force, with probably the intention of cutting off reinforcements for Rosecrans, now moving over the Memphis and Charleston road.

On the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which takes an almost eastern direction from Memphis until it enters Georgia, there are several smaller stations before you reach Corinth. The road east of Corinth is now running 30 miles, and can be run entirely to Chattanooga, a distance of 180 miles from Memphis, by the erection of two bridges, which my informant claims Sherman is to take with him. The distance from Corinth to Chattanooga, according to his figures, is 47½ miles, or within fifty. Decatur is in Georgia, and still on an almost direct easterly line from Memphis and Corinth. My informant thinks that no *marching*, of any importance, will have to be done after the Tennessee River is crossed, and this will be crossed in ferriage, not pausing to build the bridges which have been destroyed.

The bridges over culverts and smaller streams are to be built as the corps progresses, by an engineer force, probably under the direction of Gen. Webster. And this, with the preparations the army will have, may not detain them long, unless sufficient force can be gathered by Loring, in command of the rebels at Columbus, Miss., to cut up more of the road. They are trying to do this now, as you will observe by the dispatches to appear in the TRIBUNE of Saturday morning. So far, they have been unsuccessful, having been driven off in every instance before accomplishing anything.

There is no doubt of the fact that the rebels are straining every nerve to concentrate force enough in Rosecrans' vicinity to crush him out and to follow up a success—of which they think they are almost certain—by an expedition into our territory stronger than that undertaken by Lee or Morgan. It is well that the attention of the Government be called to this undoubted fact, to the end that—without weakening the force in Virginia—sufficient soldiers should be spared to Rosecrans to enable him not only to hold the ground he has against all odds the rebels can bring upon him, but to continue his advance into their midst. Nothing at present so frightens the South as the prospect that they must give up all Tennessee, all of Northern Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and that must be the ultimate upshot of the situation if they cannot whip Rosecrans.

Sherman goes in such force that it is only a matter of time as to when he may reach Rosecrans. He must do it soon. The rebels cannot prevent it, except by driving Rosecrans from his position and thus changing their base of operations to his (Sherman's) front.

FROM CLEVELAND.

VALLANDIGHAM DIES TO-DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12, 1863.

The mass Union meeting held in the Square to-night was the largest ever held in Cleveland. Its number can hardly be computed. Each ward sent huge delegations, with torches, banners, transparencies and music, while men and women crowded the Square to its utmost capacity, and overflowed into the streets outside. Torches and Chinese lanterns were ranged about the Square in almost countless number, rendering the same almost as light as day. There was speaking from four stands and immense cheering at all of them.

The wildest enthusiasm for the Union cause prevailed throughout, from beginning to the end. Speeches were made by Mr. Brough, Gen. Sigel, and many of our home orators. The meeting cannot fail of having a good effect upon the people in stirring them up to the work of to-morrow, and in influencing that class who always seek the winning side. After this demonstration there can be no possible doubt of the sentiments of the city, at least.

Gen. Sigel arrived here at 1:40 from Erie. He did much good at the latter place among the Germans, many of whom had been inclined to Copperheadism, but were converted to the side of Curtin by his eloquence and arguments. On the way from there to-day he was called out for a speech at Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville. On his arrival here he was met by a large crowd of Germans and others. In his speech to night he appealed to his countrymen to do their duty to their adopted country, and commit all its elements with their blood if need be.

He [illegible] of foreign war and said we would be [illegible] to meet it if it come.

Mr. [illegible] said he had spoken to fifty [illegible] meetings during the campaign. He [illegible] that there would be [illegible] strife and blood in some parts of [illegible]

The State's to-morrow. He knew of his own knowledge of many places where the Union men must go to the poll with their lives in their hands, ready to meet those voting cattle who had come into the State prepared to enforce their demand to vote, at the point of the bowie-knife and the muzzle of the revolver, here.

The Union men were in such majority here as to insure a peaceful election, but elsewhere a dread trial of courage would have to be met by all Union citizens. In two townships of Holmes county, where he spoke on Tuesday last, the Union men, numbering forty-six in one township, and about thirty in another, had been overawed, so that they would vote at the peril of their lives. Mr. B. said that an Ohioan who had been to the army to distribute Union tickets, was assured by General Rosecrans that he solemnly and assuredly believed that the rebels would attack him on election day to prevent his boys from voting against Vallandigham. He had no doubt whatever that such was the agreed plan between the rebels and the Vallandigham party, but he was ready to meet them there if the Union men would meet their allies here. We thus look for two victories to-morrow—one in Ohio, the other in Tennessee. Mr. B. is confident of the result, in spite of importations.

Prepare to shout with us to-morrow night for our triumph over the traitorous host.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1863.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Register of the Treasury, L. E. Chittenden, is acting as Secretary during Secretary Chase's absence. Dr. Talger, Assistant Register, takes Mr. Chittenden's place meanwhile.

MEETING OF THE OHIO BOYS.

The Ohio soldiers, quartered in this District, held a meeting at the armory square hospital this evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Sol Meredith, of Indiana, and others.

INDIANA MILITARY MATTERS.

Gov. Morton of Indiana is raising eleven regiments of volunteers—seven of infantry, and four of cavalry, at eleven different camps. It is intended that they shall be full by the 10th of November.

GOING HOME TO RECRUIT.

The 19th Indiana, 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and 24th Michigan regiments, composing the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac, known as the Iron Brigade, are to go home within twenty days to recruit up to their maximum numbers, furloughs, to be given at the discretion of the Governor, to expedite. Other regiments will, by turn, be allowed similar privileges. The idea of filling the ranks by this process is credited to Gov. Morton, of Indiana. Indiana is said, upon the strength of official documents, to have furnished 1,669 men in excess of all of the calls upon her, including her quota under the draft.

REVENUE MATTERS.

There is good authority for saying that the exports during the last fiscal year exceed the imports.

THE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The sales of 5-20's last week were over $12,250,000.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The *Republican* says a dispatch has been received by the Government to-day which left Rosecrans as late as last evening. All his communications are complete, his forces in position, raiders dispersed, and the enemy in his front is inactive, and does not show fight. The troops are in good physical condition, and in fine spirits.

OUR ENGLISH VISITORS.

Admiral Milne, of the English navy, accompanied by Gens. Heintzleman, Barry and staff, visited the fortifications.

RETURN OF DESERTERS.

Fully 5,000 deserters from the whole army during the last two months have been reported to the bureau having the matter in charge.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

In consequence of the receipt of a communication on the subject from a member of the Cabinet, favorable to the views of the Missouri-Kansas delegation, the President withdrew his reply from the hands of the copyist yesterday, and will give a few days to further deliberation.

ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS.

The time for enlisting veteran volunteers has been extended; such extension not to secure rank and pay to officers after Aug. 1st. Bounty is increased to sixty dollars.

MATTERS IN LOUISIANA.

Ex-member of Congress Hulelen, from New Orleans, says that the loyal people of Louisiana are to meet in convention in December, to form a Free State Constitution, under which to come back into the Union.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The assertion that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to adopt the payment of the November coupons in the 5-20 bonds is without foundation. The coupons will be paid promptly when due, and not before. The Department has more than sufficient gold on hand for all its payments.

MAMMOTH IRON-CLAD.

The Navy Department has contracted as yet for but one of the monster iron-casemated iron-clads for which it advertised some time since. It is to be forty-five hundred tons. Mr. Tufts, of Massachusetts, is the contractor. The statement that contracts have been entered into for the construction of still larger vessels is premature. The matter is still under consideration.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Gen. Meade has issued the following General order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 91.—The Major General Commanding calls the attention of all under his command to Paragraph 220 of the General Regulations for the Army, it being as follows:

Paragraph 220—Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, handbill, are strictly prohibited. This regulation has hitherto, to a certain extent been practically disregarded in this army, but recent occasions make it incumbent upon the Commanding General to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements, and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject it is declared that meetings or combinations expressing their regard for their superiors or others in the military service in the way of presentations, or their disapproval of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulation, and noticed accordingly.

By command of Major General Meade.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

FROM COLORADO.

The Land Office has advices of large coal deposits in Colorado Territory, as well as additional discoveries of metals.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Valuable specimens of copper and copper-bearing rock have been received from Lake Superior.

PERSONAL.

Count Gurowski has been acquitted. The prosecution were unable to prove the publication of the alleged libel upon him.

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

Surveys of seven hundred lots at Port Angelos, Washington Territory, have been received at the Land Office.

THE CASE OF MILROY.

The President has not yet had time to give a thorough examination to the record of the Court of Inquiry in the matter of the evacuation of Winchester by Milroy, and the evidence by Judge Advocate General Holt. There are good grounds for believing, however, that Gen. Milroy will be exonerated altogether, and that whatever blame there is will fall upon his superiors and his subordinates. It was in evidence that Gen. Milroy not only never received an order to withdraw, but that he was, on the very day of the attack upon him by Ewell, forbidden to do so, by Gen. Schenck, until further orders, while he was, however, to make all needful preparations therefor. It is true that, together with the instructions, Gen. Schenck forwarded a telegram from Halleck to himself, in which he said that Harper's Ferry was the important place; that Winchester was of no importance; that only enough troops should be retained there to serve as a lookout, and that the rest should be withdrawn. This telegram was considered by Gen. Schenck as advisory, rather than informing, and the official interpretation put upon it by him in his own orders to Gen. Milroy precluded the latter from viewing it otherwise. Gen. Schenck is censured for not having pursued the course recommended by Gen. Halleck. In Judge Holt's review, surprise is expressed that the authorities at Washington were ignorant of the fact that Ewell and Longstreet were working up the Valley and toward Winchester. No notice of this circumstance appears in the telegram from Halleck to Schenck, or in those from Schenck to Milroy, and at the last moment had no information to that effect until it was too late, and believed to the last that Gen. Hooker would hold the enemy where they were. As regards the conduct of affairs after the attack was made, Col. McReynolds, who has since been arrested, is chiefly blamed, it appearing that had he obeyed Gen. Milroy's orders the result of the operation would have been very different.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Major Mulford, flag of truce officer, reached here at 10 o'clock today from City Point, in the steamer New York, bringing the following released chaplains:

Joseph T. Brown, 6th Maryland, captured at Winchester, June 15.

E. C. Ambler, 67th Pennsylvania, captured at Winchester, June 15.

James Harvey, 110th Ohio, captured at Winchester, June 15.

L. N. Boudrye, 5th New York cavalry, captured at Emmetsburg, July 5.

C. Taylor, 5th Michigan, captured at Emmetsburg, July 5.

G. H. Hammer, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, captured at Winchester, June 15.

R. W. Brady, 116th Ohio, captured at Winchester, June 15.

D. E. Eberhart, 87th Pennsylvania, captured at Winchester, June 15.

These gentlemen have been languishing in the Libby prison for four long months, and suffering all manner of hardships to which Union prisoners in rebel hands are heir.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Eleven hundred sick soldiers have reached here recently from the army of the Potomac, and been sent into hospitals. Two men were arrested yesterday and committed to the Central Guardhouse for dealing in Confederate money.

The President has not yet completed his reply to the address of the Missouri and Kansas delegation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—As anticipated, Gen. Schofield retains his command of the Department of Missouri. Kansas, however, is detached from it, while certain military reforms have been made that will restore the present hopes of the peace and order of the State, so much in danger of serious interruption there.

FROM BURNSIDE'S COMMAND.

Heavy Skirmishing in East Tennessee.

BRAGG OCCUPIES ATHENS, TENN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 12, 1863.

Military matters bid fair to become interesting. Bragg's advance is reported crossing the Kawassa in considerable force. Our cavalry have fallen back from Calhoun to the Sweet Water, and the rebels entered Athens this morning on the East.

Something decisive is expected. Our advance skirmished yesterday with Jones, near the Tazoo. The rebels fell back from Blue Springs to Carter, on the Watauinga River, where they are entrenched. The situation we cannot give, but it is confidently believed that the rebels will not again be permitted to escape them. Their original number, five thousand, has been increased by reinforcements to about eight thousand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12th.—A special to the *Tribune* from Knoxville 11, says Gen. Burnside advanced towards Greenville Thursday and Friday. He overtook a rebel force under Jackson and Williams on Saturday at Blue Springs.

The rebels occupy a strong position and number at least 6,000.

Our cavalry held the advance until three p. m., when the first division several times charged the rebels. The firing was sharp and destructive to our men. The rebels used only one battery. They were driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible.

The rebels are now retreating on the Greenville road. We lost sixty killed and wounded. The latter are on the cars to be sent to Knoxville.

Burnside is pursuing the enemy. Everything looks encouraging.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

All Quiet on the Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1863.

All is quiet this evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It appears from a telegram received to-day, dated Chattanooga yesterday, that Rosecrans' communications are complete, his force in position, the raider dispersed, and the enemy in front inactive.

Our troops are represented to be in good physical condition and fine spirits.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A Washington special to the New York *Times*, last night, says:

As some fears have been produced for Gen. Rosecrans safety, by published statements that no reinforcements had reached him up to the 8th inst., it may be said that the advices from Chattanooga are satisfactory in this respect. He is not only stronger in the centre, but his flanks are well protected now by fresh troops.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.—For the last four or five days a feeling of suspense, doubt and uncertainty has pervaded this city with respect to affairs at Chattanooga. On Thursday last news reached us that the enemy had possession of Look-out-mountains, which is the key to that city, and that a heavy gun had opened fire upon the place; but it appeared from subsequent information that this gun burst after the first or second fire, which for the time being has saved the city from destruction.

The Look-out mountain completely commands the city which is only distant four miles by air line, and this is within every rifled cannon range.

Persons from the front to day say that Rosecrans has heavy guns, Parrotts, so posted as to prevent the enemy taking any artillery up the mountain heavy enough to effect any material damage; besides, it is believed the enemy has no heavy guns this side of Atlanta, with which railroad communication has been cut off at a point between it and Marietta. This was done by the burning of an extensive trestle work on that branch of the Memphis and Charleston railroad by Gen. Grant's cavalry, on the night of Thursday last.

The total number of wounded sent to this city from the battle-field of Chickamauga is 5,136 only, although accommodations were ordered for 6,000. The weather has been very favorable for the wounded since their arrival, the days being genial, and the nights cool enough to make a couple of blankets desirable.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Little Mac in the Mud Again.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1863.

Gen. McClellan has written to Charles J. Biddle—said to be a forgery, but probably true—denying the assertion in the *Press*, that he is in favor of Curtin. He states that in a recent conversation with Woodward, he found the latter's views agreeing with his own, and he regards his election as essential to the interests of the nation. He understands he is in favor of the war till military power of the rebellion was destroyed, but that the policy of the war should be in accordance with the principles of humanity. In conclusion, he says: "I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and vote." This letter is placarded all over the city, and is intended to influence the soldiers' vote. It will fail. The soldiers are for Curtin. McClellan cannot help Woodward, but will hurt McClellan. The letter proves the General to be a puppet in the hands of politicians.

A leading politician of this city bet this evening $4,000 that Curtin's majority would be over 20,000. The feeling in this city is intense. Union men are confident of a heavy vote. Numbers of deserters will be caught at the polls. The Copperheads have colonized extensively. There is good news from the interior. Immense Union meetings at Easton and elsewhere.

Gov. Curtin is in town. The result is not doubtful. Expect news of a glorious victory, and be sure McClellan no longer leads the army of the Union.

FROM CHARLESTON.

GEN. GILMORE OPENS WITH GREEK FIRE.

CHARLESTON SET ON FIRE.

WARM WORK AHEAD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Boston *Herald* has a letter from the fleet off Charleston, Oct. 4, which says: Last evening Gen. Gilmore sent one of his Greek fire shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours. There will be warm work here before this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The following from the correspondent of the Baltimore *American* written from Charleston harbor, on the 8th inst., is of interest:

There are predictions now that the present waiting will not be of many days continuance.

Gen. Gilmore has forced his works forward with remarkable rapidity, considering their magnitude and the natural and artificial obstruction in his way. The troops have worked hard nearly every night on the Island, taking their turn every other day in the trenches for fatigue duty. All this has however been cheerfully borne, the soldiers having an unlimited confidence in Gen. Gilmore, and co-operation in the accomplishment of the plans.

The navy is also preparing for the renewal of the attack. Within the last 24 hours there has been important arrivals here of means for the removal of obstructions, which we soon hope to see successfully applied.

The Monitors now here are the Lehigh, Nahant, Weehawken, Montauk and Catskill.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Night Before the Snake Killing.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12, 1863.

A more exciting election has never taken place in Ohio than that which comes off to-morrow. The issue has been squarely between treason and loyalty. Party prejudice and the lying of leaders, will lead very many to vote for Vallandigham, who are too ignorant or too bigoted to fathom the depth of his treason, but the leaders of the party mean precisely what Vallandigham means, viz., opposition to the Government, and revolution in Ohio. This is the issue as the Union men understand it. They are consequently active not only here but throughout the State, and I am safe in saying that every Union vote in Ohio will be polled. Our merchants, business men, and manufacturers are almost unanimously Union. All their places of business will be closed, and the proprietors will give the whole day to the election.

There are a large number of Copperheads here from adjoining States, but they are marked and watched, and they will hardly succeed in voting.

There will be no rowdyism at the polls. Ample preparations have been made to crush the first system of riot, and to protect every man whether Union or Copperhead in his right to vote. This will be done by the police, if possible, but if necessary the military are ready with 5,000 bayonets.

I think we will have a quiet election. The Union men are quite confident of a big victory. My own estimation is 1,500 Union majority for this county, and 40,000 for the State, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

The Western Reserve now promises twenty-five thousand, and if this is given, the majority will be over fifty thousand. In Vallandigham's old district, Butler, Preble and Montgomery counties, there will be a Union majority of three hundred. By this time tomorrow night you will hear of the death of Copperheadism in Ohio. The Union men will put their feet upon the neck of the serpent and keep them there.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain the Union torch-light procession to-night was one of the finest turn outs ever witnessed in this city. It was a mile and a half long, and occupied just thirty-eight minutes in passing the Post Office.

Secretary Chase arrived here this afternoon in a pouring rain from the depot. He was escorted to the Burnett House by a company of regular troops and citizens in carriages. He was welcomed in a speech by George F. Davis, and responded in a few remarks. To-night he spoke to an immense crowd at Masonic Hall.

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Intelligence of an authentic character which did not reach Washington till last night that the rebels had abandoned the line of the Rapidan and retreated in a Southerly direction. On the fact being known at Gen. Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, Buford's cavalry were sent across the Rapidan, and found that the enemy's evacuation of the south bank had been completed. On proceeding inland they came upon a portion of Stuart's cavalry, evidently covering the retreat of the rebel infantry. A considerable skirmish ensued, but did not result in ascertaining whether the enemy had fallen back on Gordonsville, or whether it was attempting a flank movement to get between Meade's army and Washington, similar to Stonewall Jackson's movement on Pope, over the same ground.

The prevailing impression seems to be that the rebels have gone to Gordonsville and Richmond, where sufficient garrisons may be left, while the remainder of Lee's army is sent to reinforce Bragg and Beauregard. If, on the contrary, the enemy are attempting a flank movement, it is only proper to add that our forces are fully prepared for it.

Col. Porter, Commissary at Meade's headquarters, came up to-night, and reports the rebel evacuation of the line of the Rapidan is most complete, and has been very rapidly made.

On Thursday, deserters from Lee's army reported that only two divisions of Longstreet's corps had been sent to Bragg—Rickett's division, which was so badly used up at Gettysburg, being left behind. None of A. P. Hill's men were sent. One division of Ewell's corps was first sent to Charleston, and subsequently to Bragg, thus leaving in front of the Army of the Potomac about 40,000 men, or two corps.

The rebel Commanding General's headquarters were at Orange Court House on Friday, but Lee has lately spent a large portion of his time at Richmond.

"Rumors again fly thick and fast regarding retrograde movements of Lee's army, and an advance of Meade's army. Of the first, nothing definite is known, and of the last, nothing definite can be said."

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* states, under date of the evening of the 11th, that the city was somewhat startled this morning at the authentic news from the Rapidan, that the rebel army had abandoned its late position on the south banks of that stream, and that our cavalry had already encountered one of its retreating columns. This intelligence was rendered exciting by the wide spread rumor founded merely on inference, doubtless, that the retrograde movement of Lee implied a resumption of the offensive by a flank movement around through the inside of the Warrenton line to the north bank of the Rappahannock, thus placing the rebel forces between Meade and Washington, after the manner in which Stonewall Jackson flanked Pope on the same ground. If these really be the rebel plans, they have been fairly thwarted. Gen. Meade is not the man to be caught in so old a trap. Those who came from the army this morning seem to agree in the impression that the retreat is to draw the rebel army closer to the railroad at Gordonsville, where the rebels have an extensive depot of supplies, and where a force will probably be left and the remainder of the army sent nearer the defences of Richmond.

All military men concur in believing that the rebels do not intend any campaign in Virginia this autumn, but as the rebels have made the first movement, the true sequel will soon be at hand.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 11.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool Sept. 30, via Queenstown Oct. 1, passed this point at 5 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

The London *Times* gives currency to a report that the rebel Vice President Alex. H. Stephens had sailed for France, fully empowered to make terms with the Emperor Napoleon for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy on an emancipation basis.

The *Times* also gives a rumor that California is desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican empire.

The Mexican Crown deputation would be received by Maximilian on the 3d of October.

It was rumored that England had proposed that the title of Russia to Poland should be ignored.

James Buchanan has arrived in London.

[illegible] the French Ambassador and the Russian Government are not friendly, on account of its protection of assassins.

The fire on board the new Canadian steamer Peruvian was got under, after destroying the decks and fittings in the after part of the vessel.

Several engagements between the Russians and Poles are reported, without definite results.

The islands of Corfu and Paxi have pronounced in favor of union with Greece.

It was feared in Paris that the British Government was about to become less indulgent towards the South, as regards building vessels intended for war purposes, which will affect the policy of the French Government and the Southern cause.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER JURA.

FATHER POINT, Oct. 12.—The steamer Jura from Liverpool 1st, via Londonderry 2d, passed this point this evening *en route* for Quebec. Political news unimportant. The Confederate loan advanced five per cent. on Friday under the news by the Scotia of the reverse of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Manchester Southern Club having memorialized Earl Russell to make representations at Washington, against the unrelenting and exterminating character of the war, Lord Russell replied, that he feared no representations of Her Majesty's Government would do good, but that he would instruct Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to report on the statement made in the memorial.

The *Globe's* correspondent remarks that it is mainly as affecting the French position in Mexico, that the Federal chances or Confederate hopes create any interest at all in that capital.

La France believes that Baron Gros returns as Minister to London.

The Bourse was firmer. Rentes 68f.

Earl Russell's speech asserting that Russia, having failed to fulfill treaties, has virtually forfeited her title to possess Poland, attracts great attention in Paris journals, and they generally endorse the sentiment.

The Grand Duke Constantine was seriously ill.

DENMARK.—The Minister of Marine had demanded authority to construct iron-clads and for calling in 30,000 sailors.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER JURA.] [BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2, 1863.

[illegible]

LONDON MARKET.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market—Oct. 12.

[illegible]

DIED.

Of Congestion of the lungs, on Monday morning, October 12, FANNIE, wife of Alexander Barnett, formerly of Brooklyn, New York [illegible] Funeral will take place from her late residence, 172 North Carpenter street, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, October 14, 1863.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEWSPAPER PRESS. We offer for sale a Taylor's Hoe Small Cylinder Printing Press, SIZE 32x33. [illegible] Address "Tribune Office."

CHICAGO CITY DIRECTORY.—A few more copies remain on sale, at the office [illegible] JOHN C. W. BAILY.

ICE STORAGE.—We can store several thousand barrels of Beef or Pork on Ice. [illegible] WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO., 182 Dearborn street.

THESE ARE LOVELY THINGS [illegible] Everitt's Art Gallery, 151 Lake street. Cartes de Visites [illegible] RAY BIAS, Agent.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension [illegible] United States Gunboat Hastings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A prompt business man, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, can hear of a good investment by addressing "BUSINESS," care TRIBUNE Office.

TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF GRAIN.—I am now prepared to transfer grain at my Elevator [illegible] T. COATSWORTH. BUFFALO, October 10, 1863.

108 Brand's Art Gallery. 108 Lake street. [illegible] Old Established Gallery. [illegible]

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—A full assortment of Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids [illegible]

ROMAN COINS. American and English Coins. [illegible] EDWARD BENNETT [illegible]

WHY DO YOU WAIT?—Go to SHAW'S at once and get your Cartes de Visites taken. [illegible] 186 and 186½ South Clark street.

DR. JAMES, FORMERLY OF JAMES' HOSPITAL, Custom House Street, New Orleans, La. ESTABLISHED IN 1850, NOW OF 86 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of Old Chronic Mercurial, Blood and Skin Diseases and Organic Weakness. [illegible]

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS. A Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1 Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum [illegible] J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

NOTICE TO PLOW MANUFACTURERS.—By order of Committee there will be another Convention of Plow Makers at La Salle, Illinois, on Tuesday, October the 20th, 1863 [illegible] Com.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible]

HAY! HAY! We are paying the highest market price for pressed Timothy and Prairie Hay. [illegible]

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SALE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO GIFT BOOK HOUSE, 113 Randolph Street, UNDER THE MUSEUM.

The persons named below have recently made purchases of us, and received the gifts set opposite their names: [illegible list]

[illegible] Remember, our store is directly under the Museum. Agents wanted. Send stamp for terms.

T. W. MARTIN, 113 RANDOLPH STREET.

NEW MUSIC STORE. JOHN MOLTER, 104 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. The musical public is particularly invited to call and examine the celebrated STODART PIANO, [illegible] Pianos, Melodeons, and Harmoniums [illegible] JOHN MOLTER, P. O. Box 2859.

MUSEUM. Ghost! A Hit! To-night the new piece THE DOOM OF DESTINY! AND THE STEREOPTICON. With splendid views and Statuary.

I. P. FARNUM, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS & SHOES, NO. 57 LAKE STREET. I AM CONTINUALLY RECEIVING EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS To my STOCK, of the very BEST STYLES [illegible]

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS OF THE TRADER'S BANK, LOCATED AT CHICAGO, As they existed on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1863. LIABILITIES. [illegible] RESOURCES. [illegible] STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. [illegible] J. ALDER ELLIS, President. EDWD. I. TINCKHAM, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1863. FRED. MEYER, Notary Public.

FOR ALL PORTS ON LAKE SUPERIOR. The Staunch and Fast-Sailing Side-Wheel Steamer SEA BIRD, CAPT. FRED. PABST, Will leave the first dock above Rush Street Bridge for all Lake Superior ports, on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 13th, At 8 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 11 and 16 River street.

PHYSICIANS AND MEDICAL STUDENTS will find various styles of POCKET CASES, [illegible] C. R. SALSEY.

CASE & SAVIN, 70 Randolph street, Are receiving and opening daily the most extensive stock of KEROSENE GOODS AND TABLE GLASSWARE, Ever before offered to the Northwestern trade. [illegible] CASE & SAVIN.

CIRCULAR. CITY OIL WORKS. [illegible] LARD OIL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY Guaranteed equal in all respects to the best Cincinnati brands. [illegible] BRADLEY, PECK & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—Carte de Visites [illegible]

LOANS MADE ON CITY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES FOR A TERM OF YEARS. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

LALLEMAND'S RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA SPECIFIC.

This valuable preparation is highly recommended by the Medical Faculty, as a safe and effectual cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Those suffering with any of the above distressing complaints are solicited to give the Specific a trial; and the result will convince them that a cure can be effected in an incredibly short space of time, if taken according to the directions accompanying each bottle of the medicine.

Attention is also invited to the following letters from persons who have been cured by the use of the Specific:

[illegible testimonial letters] L. A. BENOIST. [illegible] E. B. BROWN. [illegible] CAPT. MALIN, of steamer Warsaw. [illegible] A. SAM. [illegible] G. B. LACKLAND. [illegible] WRIGHT CARPENTER, Corner Charles and Washington-sts. [illegible] EMILY GROVER, 117 West Houston street. [illegible] B. HANSON. [illegible] B. FARLOW [illegible] MARY F. FARLOW, EMILY GROVER, EUGENE UNDERHILL, A. UNDERHILL, F. A. HARRIS [illegible]

PREPARED BY ALEXANDER LEITCH, CHEMIST, Corner of Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis.

[illegible testimonials] J. W. ROBERTS. [illegible] DR. G. W. PHILLIPS. [illegible] LEWIS V. BOGY. [illegible] SAMUEL HALE, Of the firm of Hale & Cox, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, [illegible] St. Louis, Missouri. [illegible] JAMES H. KENNEDY. [illegible] J. H. MCALPINE, Merchant Tailor, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] L. H. FULLER, Marble Dealer [illegible] CHARLES LUPTON. [illegible] WM. L. HERBERT.

J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 144 LAKE STREET, Agents for Chicago. For sale by druggists generally. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

A FLAGRANT CASE.

We print in another part of this paper, an account of the cruise of the rebel steamer Alabama, and her great destruction of the property of the citizens of the North; but as outrageous as the tale of her piracy and incendiaryism is, there is part of the story, which, to all American minds, nay, to the minds of all men not blinded by cupidity and hate, will furnish proof that the rebels are but the instruments employed by the British subjects, by the connivance of the English Government, to prey upon our commerce; that the greatest criminals are the conscienceless capitalists, and the perjured officials of Her Majesty, and that to them this Government and this people must look for quick and ample redress for the unbearable wrongs that the Republic has suffered.

There seems to be no doubt that the Sea Bird, the last known capture of the Alabama, was boarded within Table Bay, and unquestionably within water the neutrality of which the Governor was clearly bound to protect. With the American flag at the mizzen-peak, and almost under the muzzles of British guns, she was compelled to surrender; and vessel, cargo and crew became the prize of the captors. With the stain of piracy upon every thread of her canvass, the Alabama entered the port, and here the unconcealed joy of the English colonists and the disgraceful recreancy of the officials were manifest in such a way that the blood of every American will boil as he reads the record. No sooner had the pirate craft touched wharf, than her officers and crew were overwhelmed with the courtesies and officious kindness of the citizens of all ranks and degree. The American Consul, almost the only man of Cape Town who did not rush to the water's edge to give the pirates a welcome, busied himself in addressing a note to the Governor of the colony, demanding the seizure of the vessel, on the ground that as the British Government had exacted bonds when the Alabama escaped from Liverpool, the Government was bound to repossess her when she came again within British waters. But Sir Phillip Wodehouse was so busy and so gleeful over this "Yankee discomfiture," that he found only time to send a curt and decisive refusal to do what was so obviously his duty. The Consul then renewed his demand for detention, on the ground that the capture was made within neutral waters; but to this Sir Phillip was also insensible, hence the great rejoicing went on, and the pirate Captain and pirate crew, secure in this impunity with which they could perpetrate outrages upon our commerce, even under the very shadow of the British flag, became the feted and petted lions of the place. Mr. Graham, who there worthily represents this country, had no course left but to protest against this hateful combination of insult and injury; and to send home to his Government at Washington a narrative of what had happened.

Thus the case stands. While the laughs and jeers of the colonists and the Governor will rankle deeply, they are no cause of national offence. But behind their jibes and taunts is a question of fact which Palmerston, Russell & Co. will be compelled to meet; and out of that may grow a complication that shall make every ocean thunder with the echo of hostile guns. We hope every man will insist upon it, that this affair, so outrageous, shall not be suffered by our Government to be put into a bundle of minor grievances, and then mildly presented to the Court of St. James. We want, and believe the country wants, to see the issue made now; and here is the ground upon which to make it. The people want to know if these things are to continue; and here is a chance to ask the question. If the answer is in the affirmative, the opinion is unanimous, not alone among men whose property is on the sea, but among the furtherest dwellers in the West, that the war between Great Britain and the United States shall not be wholly on one side.

For a while past, there has been an attempt on both sides of the Atlantic to convince all well-wishers of our country that the British flag would be no longer prostituted to rebel uses, and that the many wrongs of which our people complain would cease, and that reparation would be made. This capture of the *Sea Bird* will serve as a touchstone as to the honesty and sincerity of these amicable and repentant professions. We care not how soon or in what way, once for all, the real intentions of England are fully declared. Is she at war, or is she not? That's the question that the *Sea Bird* will solve.

LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN.

Among the names made familiar as household words by the ever-changing phases of this gigantic war, Look-out Moutain is soon to take its place. This mountain is within long range, some two and a half miles, of Gen. Rosecrans' head-quarters at Chattanooga, and, from its position, partially dominates our camp, the river which flows at its base, and the railroad which hugs the river as the Baltimore and Ohio does the Potmac at Harper's Ferry. These latter are fully commanded by the enemies' guns which the mountain already bears on its slopes and crown. Not a steamboat or car can move from the sources of supply to our front without certain destruction on its way.

This condition of affairs is strategically dangerous to our continued possession of the position into which "Old Rosey" has been forced, and not only that—it makes the supply of our army so precarious and dangerous, that no prudent commander would long consent, if he had a thought or hope of success in his head, to that to which Gen. Rosecrans is all the while exposed. And if an advance is contemplated, to recover the ground that has been lost, there stands the enemies' batteries, doubtless strong and well manned, a dread obstacle in the way. On this showing, our readers may well suppose that the struggle now imminent—perhaps already commenced—will be for the position of that crest, to which the name Lookout Mountain has been so appropriately given. And when that comes, if the position is not recovered by a possible strategical combination, which shall force the rebels to evacuate without firing a gun, it will be one of the most furious and bloody of the many battlefields of the war. It was a deplorable but perhaps necessary bit of management which gave the rebels the advantage of that formidable position when so small a corps might have held it; but it is was a fact in the retrograde movement at which we, at this distance, will not presume to complain. We only regret the loss of time and the waste of life which its recapture will be sure to cause.

Mass Union Meeting at Lacon.

A mass meeting of all unconditional Union men of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford, and adjoining counties, is to be held at Lacon, Ill., [illegible] the 16th of October, which we confidently expect to be the largest gathering of the people ever held in the counties named. All who are in favor of crushing rebellion abroad and treason at home—who stand by the Constitution and the laws—who are opposed to disloyalty in our midst, and to the introduction of civil war upon our own soil—are invited to be present on that occasion.

Gov. Yates, Gen. J. A. McClernand, Hon. J. V. [illegible], and Col. Bob. Ingersoll, have been invited, and positively agreed to be present and address the meeting. A brilliant display of fireworks will take place in the evening.

The Soldiers' Aid Society will spread tables with refreshments, the proceeds to be appropriated for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

Senator Joseph C. Wright of Indiana, and commissioner to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, arrived at New York in the Scotia. Senator Wright's health is very much improved.

THE IOWA GEOLOGICAL PICKPOCKET.

HIS ADVENTURES IN LASALLE.

He has Palpitation of the Heart.

An Illinois Geologist Completely Victimized.

Our readers will remember that a few days since, we chronicled the exploits of a geological pickpocket, at Dubuque, professing to be James Dale Owen, son of the eminent geologist, David Dale Owen, late professor in the geological department of the Smithsonian Institute. How he victimized the Iowegs during the progress of the State Fair; how he was going to Walled Lake, at Fort Dodge, upon geological business; how he became engaged to several young ladies at Dubuque, who were connoisseurs in painting, all of whom he was to take to Europe next summer, and introduce to the chef d'oeuvres of Murillo and Raphael; how he dined with Gov. Kirkwood; how he prevailed upon Judge Mason of Burlington to present a copy of Owens' Geological Survey of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota to the Young Men's Library—a very expensive volume and now out of print; how he hypothecated several works of Darwin, Lyell and other geologists, at the expense of prominent citizens of Dubuque; how he stole a valuable overcoat from Dr. Horr, relieved ladies of their money while he was talking with them, took $80 from the pocket of an exhibitor of stock who was showing him his animals, stole money and clothing from the Key City House—all these things are matters of Record, and the good people of Iowa are loudly lamenting at their losses of money, clothing, books and geological specimens by this meek and lowly disciple of Hugh Miller and Lyell, who in his moments of stony abstraction abstracted others' property. We admit to sundry laughs in the sleeves and internal chucklings at the vernal [illegible] of our friends in Iowa, but we have now discovered where the gazelle comes in, and that the ravages of the son of David Dale Owen have not been confined to Iowa, but that his rascally strata have outcropped in our own State.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., a gentlemanly looking personage called at the residence of O. N. Adams, Esq., at La Salle. Mr. Adams is well known to all geologists as an ardent lover of that study, the possessor of an elegant cabinet, and a gentleman who has made the characteristics of the La Salle basin the study of years. He has entertained all the prominent geologists of the country, and investigated the various characteristics of the Northwest with many of them, spending three weeks in 1848 with David Dale Owen himself, in Minnesota. He was an ardent friend of Owen, and indulged in a sort of hero worship of the great geologist. But we are leaving the gentlemanly looking personage at the door all this time. Mr. Adams greeted him courteously, and the stranger presented a letter of introduction from Major General Curtis, commending him to the favor of Mr. Adams as Prof. James Dale Owen, son of David Dale Owen. The stranger exhibited other letters and a package of railroad passes made to the same imaginable geologist. He further relieved Mr. Adams of any suspicions and convinced him of his indentity by saying that Rev. Mr. Burris, of Burlington, and Mr. Worthen, State Geologist, (friends of Mr. Adams) had referred him to Mr. A. as a proper person to acquaint him with the geological and paleontological characteristics of the La Salle Coal Basin. Prof Owen said these subjects were of vital importance to him as he was preparing a paper on the general geological character of the Northwest, to be read at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Science at London, in June next. He informed Mr. Adams that he had dined with the Bishop of Dubuque and Gov. Kirkwood, and was returning from a visit to Walled Lake, at Fort Dodge, a visit which he he had made at the instance of Sir Charles Lyell, of London. In proof of this he would beg his friend to accept a little collection of agates which he picked up there, accompanying the presentation with an interesting description of them. He was the son of David Dale Owen, and now stood in his father's shoes as Professor in the geological department of the Smithsonian Institute. Convinced that he was the *bona fide* son, Mr. Adams, in respect for his father, at once admitted the son to his confidence, and prepared to give him a reception worthy of so illustrious a sire. They chatted for some time on various topics and went to the parlor to view some of Mr. A.'s choicest specimens. There was one beautiful set of fossils, illustrative of the paleontological character of the basin, which the Professor begged as a contribution to the Institute. Mr. A. was glad to give it to him, although it was very valuable, embracing among other varieties, a fern upon a piece of cannel coal, which is exceedingly scarce, and a nautilus from the roof of the middle vein of coal. Having obtained these illustrations of the basin, the next day they went out to view the basin itself, and the geological positions of the fossils. Mr. Adams went into the subject *con amore*, and dilated at considerable length to the son of the father. He noticed that the son was reticent; that he avoided introductions, and in going by the camp at that place, declined becoming acquainted with the officers, saying that he did not like shoulder-straps. During the walk he conversed but little. Mr. A. knew, however, that this was a peculiarity of the Owen family, and suspected nothing, but proceeded to entertain the stranger, in this instance, however, falsifying the proverb that he had entertained an angel unawares. Fully convinced that his companion was an Owen, and was absorbing geological knowledge at a rapid rate, Mr. A. talked carboniferous, silurian, strata, fossils, etc., enthusiastically, and was never so happy in his life. But the silent stranger, after a time, ventured a remark and put his foot in it, but completely covered his tracks. Mr. A. pointed out to him the horizon rock of the coal basin. The Professor remarked, with the coolness of an iceberg, and in a manner which seemed to indicate that horizon rocks were the simple rudiments in his geology: "Oh! yes, that belongs to the Trenton group of limestone." Mr. A. was slightly astounded at the ignorance displayed by the Professor of the Geological Department of the Smithsonian, and replied: "Oh! no, the Trenton is the upper group of the Silurian series, an outcropping of which is two miles distant, and is 600 feet lower than the stratas we are looking at." The Professor blanched not. He was up to snuff. "Why, certainly, I ought to have known that! But for a long time past I have been troubled with palpitation of the heart, the same as all our family, as you know, and in Iowa they gave me some dreadful opiates which make me dull and stupid. I have not recovered from their use. They affect me very strangely."

But the Professor's forte was petroleum and so he remarked to Mr. A. during this memorable walk. He had investigated petroleum very thoroughly and was the author of a work on that subject, the copyright of which he had sold to his friend Lippincott, of Philadelphia, for $1,000. Having little use for the money he had given the funds to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, of which society he was an humble agent. Mr. A. asked him his views as to the origin of petroleum. He thought it was the result of the distillation of vegetable matter, a sort of fluid carbon as coal was solidified carbon. Mr. A. thought there was some foundation for that theory, but believed himself, and stoutly maintained his belief, that petroleum might be of animal origin, and the product of the coral polyps. The Professor had nothing further to say, but was immediately seized with palpitation of the heart and the effects of the dreadful opiates, and referred Mr. A. to his book, a copy of which he should send to him as soon as his friend Lippincott issued it.

The walk at an end, and the Professor having acknowledged that he had a very vivid idea of the coal formations, the twain turned their way homewards, beguiling the time with chat on different topics. As any allusion to disputed geological theories was sure to bring on palpitation of the heart, Mr. A. carefully avoided them.

During Sunday the time was spent mainly in conversation, in the course of which the Professor said that he had duplicates of Lyell's *Antiquities*, *Dana's Mineralogy and Geology*, and other works, which he would send to Mr. A. for a mere trifling sum, say $8. Mr. A. at once advanced the sum, and no questions asked. The Professor charmed Mr. A. with some account of his geological travels in Europe. He had been in the field with Hugh Miller, Lyell, Sir Roderick Murchison, and others, and was hand in glove with them and their families, many interesting incidents of which he related. He displayed to the astonished vision of Mr. A., letters which he had received from the Academy of Science at Paris, thanking him for the researches which he had made in petroleum. Mr. A. felicitated himself upon the acquaintance he had made, and was not concerned during the day upon several occasions when the Professor went to sleep just as Mr. A. reached some vexed questions necessitating an opinion on his part. Of course it was the effect of the opiate!

But the Professor not only ingratiated himself with Mr. A. but with the entire family, and especially secured the respect and esteem of the little daughter, to whom he promised two little musk guinea pigs. His uncle, Robert Dale Owen, when he returned from his Consulate at Naples brought them home with him, and just as soon as he arrived at New Harmony where his mother lived he should send them on. Accordingly, the little girl prepared a box and a nest, and set everything in readiness for the arrival of the guinea pigs, which never will arrive, and her little heart is well nigh broken.

On Sunday evening the Professor bade Mr. A. a cordial good-bye, and left for the southern part of the State, with his fossils, fern leaf, nautilus, and eight dollars, remarking to Mr. A. that he must be in Washington a week from that time, and would then send on the books as he had agreed. He departed, and the next day Mr. A. learned his real character from the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. A. represents him as about five feet six inches in height, with straight, light brown hair, keen blue eyes, and singular protuberances on the lower jaw, resembling very much the Indian protuberances of the cheek bones. He was dressed very plainly with the exception of the overcoat, which he stole from Dr. Horr at Dubuque. He was very gentlemanly in his demeanor, but said little. Contrary to the opinion expressed by the Dubuque *Times*, that he was not very intelligent, Mr. A. thinks he was a little sharper than a flash of lightning, but in any event will not soon forget the day he spent with the son of David Dale Owen in the LaSalle coal basin. As an instance of confidence operations, we may search police annals in vain for a more successful or brilliant one. By the aid of a little learning and unlimited brass, he has deceived Governors, Judges, clergymen, doctors, geologists, painters, and women innumerable. The number of the latter he was about to marry and take to Europe is astonishing. He has carried off with him a handsome sum of money, a suit of good clothes, and a magnificent set of geological specimens, embracing the very cream of our Western cabinets. As a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, he has collected sundry greenbacks for first rate notices of articles on exhibition at fairs, and has traveled all through the West free of expense. He has dined with the wealthy, flirted with their daughters, and ungallantly picked their pockets while flirting with them. He has hardly spoken to a person but that he has robbed them a minute afterwards. He has been painter, sculptor, poet, geologist, journalist, farmer, anything to suit the crowd with which he was mingling, and has escaped in safety with his plunder. Such a man would outwit Fauche himself.

The above facts are substantially as given to us by Mr. Adams himself, and we print them to warn others of the fate which befell Mr. A. in the La Salle coal basin.

In this connection we print the following:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Please caution your readers against a man calling himself JAMES DALE OWEN, who claims to be connected with this Institution, and to be traveling in the West in behalf of the Sanitary Commission. He is a swindler and impostor, and his career should be checked. He was last heard from at Davenport, Iowa. Yours respectfully,

WM. J. RHEES, Chief Clerk S. I.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Colored Odd Fellows Procession—The Battle of Chickamauga and its Result—Black Troops—Opportunities Offered for their Enlistment in Tennessee—The Russian Naval Officers.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1863.

To-morrow the citizens of Washington will be presented with the novel spectacle of a colored Odd Fellows procession. Danger of interruption being apprehended from the unwashed and unregenerated white mob, the Superintendent of Police has felt the necessity of calling out the police for the preservation of order. The colored population of this city is very numerous. In 1860 there were 11,131 free colored, and 3,185 slaves; and at the present time, in consequence of the influx of "contrabands" and free colored persons from the South, the aggregate number must be something like fifty per cent. greater than it was at the time the census was taken. If, therefore, the spirit of Odd Fellowship has taken deep root among this class, we may look for a splendid display. I apprehend no difficulty, as the mob spirit, which is not very high here now, will be overawed by the police. In 1860, the Wide Awake torch-light procession was stoned by the "Democracy" of that day, but even that would not have been done by daylight. There is a good deal of malignant secessionism here yet, but it is for the most part confined to the pretenders to aristocracy, who are more apt to set the mob on than to join actively in it.

The rebels confess their disappointment at the result of the battle of Chickamauga, which, after all, is to them a sore defeat, while to us it is a severe check. Their only hope now is that active operations will terminate without a fight during the autumn, and that a majority of the Union forces will go out of service next spring, before the roads will be in a condition for the movement of troops. The Government, therefore, has every motive to press forward while the roads are passable, as the commencement of winter will, to all practical intents, put an end to the service of the three years men; at any rate, their term of service will not run far enough into the next year to make them a reliable resource for another campaign. It may be profitable to induce many of them to serve another year, and the War Department will leave no stone unturned to bring about so desirable a result.

Another thing which, it would seem to be culpable to neglect is the bringing out as many new troops as possible under the Enrolment Act. The three hundred dollar exemption clause has been a fruitful theme of Copperhead misrepresentation, when in fact, it has saved thousands of them, and of others who were indisposed to the service, from the necessity of finding substitutes. The result is, that the draft has failed to bring out half as many soldiers as the President called for. Would it not be as well, under such circumstances, to repeal the three hundred dollar clause? The effect of its repeal would certainly be to secure more men, while one prominent objection which has been made to the law would be removed.

It seems to me that the Government has not sufficiently exerted itself in raising colored regiments. The colored population will yet be found to be our unfailing resource for recruiting the ranks of the army, just as the Irish are to the British Government. Jim Lane made a good hit when he said that the negroes are henceforward to do our fighting, while the white men stay at home and attend to politics. Considerable success has already attended the efforts that have been made to recruit black soldiers, and yet, so far as I know, while liberal bounties have been offered to white men, the blacks are offered nothing but their liberties, and inferior pay. A white man is offered three or four hundred dollars to enter the service at thirteen dollars per month, while a free black man or the slave of a rebel is expected to volunteer, without bounty, and serve at ten dollars per month.

The truth is, that the last Congress thought it had perpetrated a great outrage when it authorized the President to receive black men into the service on any terms; and in order to soften the blow, smaller pay was allowed them. But the country has outgrown such unworthy scruples, thanks to the courage of the black troops, and the next Congress will be prepared to do them justice.

The State of Tennessee will furnish a fine field for drumming up black recruits. The great body of the slaveholders of that State are disloyal. They have sent their sons to fight the battles of Jeff. Davis, and their slaves should be called upon to fight for the national Government. There has been marked progress in the spirit of loyalty and anti-slavery in Maryland since the plan of taking the rebel slaves into the service of the United States was broached, and the same effect would follow in Tennessee. Fifteen or twenty thousand slaves might be enrolled and mustered during the present winter in that State alone by the aid of a moderate bounty, and at least one hundred thousand can be raised in the country now in our possession, without taking a slave from any loyal planter.

It may be said of freedom, as of truth, that "crushed to the earth, it will rise again;" but not so with slavery. Freedom is immortal; it may be trodden under foot for thousands of years, and as soon as the weight of tyranny is removed it springs up full of robust and joyous life. Slavery is of the earth, earthy. Crush it and its vile life is gone to return no more. The revival of feudal slavery in Europe would be as impossible as the resuscitation of the mailed knights and warriors of the dark ages, who lorded it over the trembling serfs. Slavery in the United States, when once extinct, will, in like manner, be dead forever. No man will dream of its revival, much less dare the attempt. The infernal passions which it has generated will die with it. The Southern people will cease to desire its revival when once relieved from the terrible responsibilities and dangers it imposes; and they will cease to hate the North, and cease to hate the negro. The black population will, of its own motion, in obedience to its own instincts, go south, and still south, until they occupy the West Indies and Mexico, and the tropics, and the equatorial regions of South America. They will throw a bridge across the Atlantic, and people the eastern shores of Africa with a civilized and christianized race. Then away with the cruel dogmas of spurious democracy, which inculcate the monstrous atheism that the only safety of America is in the maintenance of injustice and barbarism. It is always wise and safe to do right.

I rejoice at the honors which are being paid to the Russian naval officers. The effect will be to bind in still closer ties the two great nations of Europe and America. It is most [illegible] that these two nations, which have [illegible] more for the emancipation of mankind in this or any other age, should thus appreciate each other. There is no cause for rivalry between them. The one is not second to any nation in the world for the extent of its commerce, with an unrivalled genius for all the useful arts; while the other is engaged almost exclusively in agriculture. The alliance will be looked upon with jealousy and disquietude by England and France; but they will fear as much as they will hate, and the result will be peace. The people of this country have no more malignant enemies than the English aristocracy, for the reason that they understand the effect of our example. They know that the triumph of the Republic over its enemies will be a glorious theme for the Cobdens and Brights, and that radical reform will follow as inevitable consequence of that event. They therefore pray for our overthrow with more fervor than for their souls' salvation. They well understand what will be the influence, moral and political, of the mighty Republic, when it shall stand before the world disenthralled, in full possession of every foot of its territory, and with a great army and a great navy ready to vindicate its injured honor.

I greatly fear that the diplomacy of the country has accomplished less than might have been by a little seasonable boldness, in making the nations of Europe respect us during the present rebellion. We have a very accomplished Minister, at the Court of Austria, Mr. Motley, and I cannot understand how it is that the Archduke Maximillian is for a moment permitted to dandle the treacherous bauble of a Mexican throne. He should be told, as politely as diplomacy can word it, that a Mexican throne will not be permitted to stand longer than the American rebellion lasts. I know not what President Lincoln and Mr. Seward think about the matter, but the will of the American people is not to be controlled by Presidents and Secretaries. They may delay action during the present Presidential term, but they cannot reverse the fiat of the American people, which went forth forty years ago and has grown stronger every day since—in a word, the Monroe doctrine.

SPECTATOR.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Operations of Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry on Rosecrans' Line of Communication—Various Interesting Incidents.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8, 1863.

WHEELER'S CAVALRY CROSSES THE TENNESSEE.

On Thursday morning last Gen. Wheeler, at the head of the entire force of rebel cavalry, made his appearance upon the south bank of the Tennessee River, near the town of Washington, about thirteen miles above Chattanooga. At this time a small body of Mitchel's cavalry was guarding the ford at this point, and upon Wheeler's attempting to cross he was met by two regiments of Col. Minty's brigade and held in check nearly an hour, but bringing up the main body of his cavalry our forces were compelled to give way before the vastly superior force and allow the enemy to effect a crossing. By 3 o'clock in the evening the whole body was upon this side of the river, and moving across the mountains in a northerly direction into Sequatchie Valley. Here they halted and encamped for the night. Early on Friday morning they were again in motion. Passing down the valley in the direction of Anderson's Gap, at which point was lying a heavy train belonging to the Army of the Cumberland. This train consisted of nearly six hundred wagons, had just come up from Stevenson and Bridgeport heavily loaded with supplies and stores, among them were some forty teams loaded with medicine and sanitary stores, and as many more belonging to Sutlers of different portions of the army. About one hundred and fifty of these wagons were upon the summit and side of the mountain, while the remainder of them were lying in the valley below waiting an opportunity to make the ascent. At 9 a. m. on Friday the advance of the rebel cavalry appeared in sight, and soon after their entire force moved rapidly up dashing upon the train, and at once capturing it, together with many of the drivers and guards. The latter made a short and desperate resistance, but being completely overpowered, were soon compelled to surrender, when the enemy began their work of destruction. Quite a number of the mules had been cut loose and run off by the drivers when the alarm was first given, thereby leaving their wagons without sufficient teams to haul them off. These the rebels burned upon the spot, while all teams that could be got out were rapidly driven off in the direction from whence the enemy came. About 3 p. m., Col. McCook, at the head of a portion of Mitchell's cavalry, arrived upon the ground, and at once gave fight to the enemy, who after a short resistance fled, closely pursued by McCook's forces, who followed them as far as Walnut Ridge, where the enemy having the advantage of a good position, and far outnumbering our own troops, they turned and moved back to the Gap, having killed and wounded about eighty of the enemy, and bringing in 140 prisoners. They had also succeeded in recapturing a large number of the wagons.

As soon as it was ascertained that the rebels had moved in the direction of McMinnville, General Crook, at the head of one division of our cavalry, was ordered to move round to the left, and, passing above the enemy, occupy the town before they arrived, if possible. The movement was promptly made, but the enemy, having about thirty miles the start of him, reached McMinnville first, when they succeeded in capturing three companies of the 4th East Tennessee regiment, after which they commenced a rapid but systematic process of plunder and destruction. In the town were a lot of Government stores, which were burned or otherwise destroyed. Private stores were also completely gutted, and even the United States hospitals and private residences of the citizens were not respected, some of our sick soldiers, who were unable to move from their cots, actually having their blankets stripped off and burned. Though the work of ruin was complete, yet it was rapidly performed, and in about two hours, as General Crook's forces came up, the rebels evacuated the town, moving out on the double-quick in the direction of Woodburg and Murfreesboro. Our troops did not halt in the place at all, but pushing rapidly through, fell upon the rear guard of the enemy about two miles out, and killed, wounded and captured quite a number of them. It was found impossible, however, for our troops, upon their already wearied and jaded horses, to gain upon the rebels, and from Woodburg to within three miles of Murfreesboro about the same distance was preserved between the two bodies.

In coming within sight of our pickets at Murfreesboro, the enemy probably, finding them stronger than they had expected, concluded not to attack the place, and accordingly moved off to the left in the direction of the town of Shelbyville. General Crook's forces moved at once into the town, where they halted to feed and rest. At this place Gen. Mitchel, with the remainder of his command, came up with the advance. Early this morning the entire force moved off in the direction taken by the enemy, who were only some three hours in advance. The rebels, passing in a southerly direction from Murfreesboro, sent a small force to cut the railroad line at Christiana. This they succeeded in doing, burning a bridge over a small stream and otherwise slightly damaging the line. They also cut the telegraph lines at the same place. It is thought our cavalry will overtake them to-day, and probably capture a large number of them. The rebels finding themselves severely pressed, will, in all probability, undertake to re-cross the Tennessee River below here, and near Florence, but our cavalry being so close, will make it warm work for them before they can again rejoin the main body of their army in front of Chattanooga.

INCIDENTS OF THE RAID.

While Gen. Wheeler's men were engaged in destroying our train at Anderson's Gap, quite a number of the rebels were gathered around one of the still burning wagons, enjoying hugely a quantity of whisky which had fallen into their hands, when the sudden explosion of a large quantity of shell with which the wagon was loaded, carried instant death and destruction amongst them, killing three upon the spot, and so severely wounding four others as to render their escape impossible. One of the wounded informed me that there were several others slightly injured by the same explosion.

THE REBELS SHOOT TWO HUNDRED MULES TO PREVENT THEIR RECAPTURE.

On Saturday morning, the rebels having reached Walnut Ridge, and Gen. Crook following closely upon their track, they found it would be impossible for them to get off with the mules and horses which they had captured and were then leading. Accordingly Gen Wheeler ordered the wagons to move in advance, determined to save them if possible, and at the same time gave orders that a detail be made to shoot the animals which were being led. This order was obeyed, and in less than twenty minutes 200 mules and several horses had been killed. When our troops arrived, the enemy was gone, but the road was in some places almost blockaded by the carcasses. Soon after this, however, the 2d Indiana and 1st Wisconsin regiments, on another road, came up with, and captured about two hundred mules and sixty-five prisoners.

GEN. WHEELER DOWN ON BUSHWHACKERS.

After the main body of the rebel cavalry had passed over the road between Walnut Ridge and McMinnville, two of their soldiers, who were lagging behind for the purpose of pillaging and plundering from the citizens, were shot by some of the [illegible]. One of them was killed instantly, while the other, though severely wounded, managed to make good his escape and join his command. The matter of course soon became known to Gen. Wheeler, who at once issued an order that any person not regularly mustered into the service of one or the other of the armies, hereafter found bearing arms, should be instantly shot. So long as the bushwhacking was all done on their own side, not one single word had they to say against it. But the moment Union citizens, who have heretofore borne the grossest insults and outrages in silence, begin to take the matter of vengeance into their own hands, the cry is raised by them, "Down with guerilla warfare."

AT MURFREESBORO.

When it became known at headquarters that the rebel cavalry were moving in the direction of Murfreesboro, and would in all probability make a dash into the place, word was telegraphed to the commander of the post to that effect, and while the enemy were still twenty miles distant, the citizens were advised to remove at once to the fortifications on the northern side for protection. All who entertained or had expressed Union sentiments at once availed themselves of the opportunity, while the secesh sympathizers insisted upon remaining, many of them even making preparations to [illegible] their beloved secesh brethren in arms on the best the place afforded. The rebels, however, on coming within three or four miles of the place, concluded not to molest it, and, wheeling to the left, moved on in the direction of Shelbyville. Now the [illegible] entire force of [illegible] cavalry, which was moving so closely upon the rear of the rebel column, and upon Gen. Mitchell's advance under Gen. Crook coming in to sight, they supposed, of course, it was the rebels themselves, at which, among the Unionists, there was great consternation and excitement, and then it became a perfect rush towards the north, while among the secesh there were great rejoicings, men, women and children rushing forth with outstretched arms to welcome the "chivalry." You can imagine better than I can describe the surprise of both parties, as the long line of blue coats moved rapidly into the place. General Crook, seeing at a glance the true state of affairs, determined that the rebel well wishers should not be altogether disappointed in having no one to enjoy the feast prepared, ordered details made of double the number of men the rebels had provided for to dispose of the good things thus bountifully set forth, and many a poor, weary Union soldier had reason that morning to thank the friends of his enemies for a good, warm and substantial meal. The curses of secesh, as they witnessed the disappearance of the edibles and bibles at a 2:40 rate, were "not loud but deep."

FROM CAIRO.

Important from the South—Alabama State Officers vs. Government Officers—Death of Gen. Sherman's Son—Vallandigham Tickets—Retaliation on Marauders.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Oct. 9, 1863.

By a late steamer I have been favored with fresh files of Southern papers. I make the following extracts from the same:

RHETT-ORICAL.

One John A. Jones publishes a long article in the Atlanta *Confederacy*, under the head: "Who set the ball in motion," in which he claims that the dubious honor of starting secession belongs to himself, as he advocated such a policy at least three years before Rhett thought of doing it. In fact Mr. Jones goes so far as to intimate that Mr. Rhett was a goodly time in getting his fiddle up to concert pitch. Rhett, after this, will doubtless have to "play second fiddle to the man named" Jones. Good enough for him.

STATE "VERSUS" CONFEDERACY.

A grand conflict of authority has taken place in Butler county, Alabama, between the Confederate officers and those of the State. It has excited the people, so the papers say, almost to a frenzy. The account of the affair says that the citizens of Greenville have never before been in such a state of excitement on any subject since the breaking out of the rebellion. It seems that country people had been in town, got drunk, "hazed" one of the citizens, and started back. They were followed by the Provost guard, and upon their refusal to halt were fired upon, one of them being instantly killed and the other two captured. Some persons thought by the yells of the Provost guard that the Yankees or Chickapoo Indians had taken the place. The murdered man, Mr. Smith, was tax collector, a man beloved and respected by all who knew him, and leaves a dependent wife and five children—cut down in his usefulness for no offence against any one. So the account says, and then goes on in the following strain:

The citizens of Butler county feel that deep wrongs have been perpetrated—there is no talk of violence by the public, although it is reported that two companies of soldiers have been telegraphed for to hold them in check—but it seems to be the calm determination of the citizens to ascertain whether we live under the aegis of law or at the mercy of military mobs.

THE DEATH OF WILLIE SHERMAN.

The body of the little son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, in charge of the bereaved mother, passed up the other day from Memphis. He died suddenly at the Gayoso House. The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 6th, has mention in the following words of the General and his son: No better evidence can be afforded of the popularity which the gallantry and amenity of Gen. Sherman have secured, than the appearance of the mourning group who attended the remains of his little son on Sunday from the hotel to the steamer. His staff officers and the regimental officers of the 13th regulars wore mourning badges, and the countenances of all present gave tokens how much every one felt for the afflicted parents. Little Willie was a sergeant, in fanciful appointment, of the 13th, and the roughest soldier of that regiment wept when his death was announced. The lad had shown great aptitude for military affairs, accompanying the General on every occasion and taking part in all the concerns of the camp with an inquiring mind, that promised in future years a distinction rivaling the fame of his father. We tender our sympathies with the great number who mourn with him.

VALLANDIGHAM TICKETS.

In riding upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad the other day, I overheard a rough soldier from Cincinnati say: "D—n Vallandigham! D—n all Copperheads! Hanging is too good for them!" At the time it was not certain that the soldier gave expression to a sober idea, he being at the time somewhat under the influence of something stronger than water or any coffee. But it appears that he was in earnest, and spake the feelings of a majority of the Ohio delegation in the Army of the Tennessee. Since that date I have heard several of the same men remark that the name of Vallandigham upon the tongue of a soldier unaccompanied by an anathema was always sufficient excuse for a knock down argument on the part of the listener. Hardly an Ohio soldier or officer can be found in this vicinity who can speak the name without its natural accompaniment, "d—n," which rhymes beautifully and fittingly with the last syllable of the candidate's name.

Several thousand Democratic tickets with the name of Clement L. Vallandigham at the head of them, were found, Thursday morning, scattered along the railroad track in this city. Whereupon the *Democrat*, which is nothing if not Copperhead and anti-Union, goes into fits, after the following style:

Doubtless they were stolen from the commissioners by some *rascally Black Republican* who threw them away to prevent their reaching the troops in the army of the Tennessee, so that they may have an opportunity of expressing their *choice for Governor of Ohio*. The perpetrator of such a *mean, contemptible trick*, merits the severest punishment an outraged soldiery could inflict upon him. The soldiers ought to have the privilege of voting whichever ticket they choose, and the fact that the Democratic tickets have been thrown away here, is sufficient evidence that the *cowardly Black Republicans* are afraid to trust them.

Another explanation of the finding of the "Vallandig—n" tickets in the streets of Cairo, however, appears to be the true one. A number of Ohio troops having arrived at Odin en route for Grant's army, some astute but over-zealous representative of the great exile boarded the train, and passing through, gave out a number of his tickets to the members of several different regiments, hoping thereby to head off the Commissioners who were supposed to be in the Brough interest. The consequence is, all along the track of the Illinois Central road, from Odin to Cairo, "Vallandig—n" tickets have been scattered and sown. It is to be hoped they may not "come up" in the spring, unless they be metamorphosed into grain of loyal mould. This is a reasonable explanation of the mare's nest found by the editor of the Cairo *Democrat*. It is reasonable, if not true, and every reason seems to point to its being both reasonable and true.

RETALIATION UPON MARAUDERS.

The following order is being enforced by Gen. Smith, at Columbus, Ky., with success:

HEADQUARTERS 16TH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 217.—I—It having been ascertained that an inroad was made by certain persons claiming to be Confederate soldiers, upon the towns of Murray and Mayfield, within the district of Columbus, by which inroads large amounts of property were stolen from Union men in those neighborhoods, with the connivance, aid and consent of disloyal persons residing within our lines and hitherto protected by the United States,

It is therefore ordered that Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the District of Columbus, do at once proceed to ascertain the amount thus taken, and to assess the said amount with 50 per cent. added, upon the most wealthy and notorious sympathizers residing in such neighborhoods, and collect the same at short notice, and out of the proceeds pay the several claims so ascertained, and retain the surplus to be applied for the use and benefit of Union refugees coming within our lines.

II.—In case of similar outrages committed within said District, Brig. Gen. Smith will at once proceed, on proper information, to apply the same remedies.

III.—Persons engaged in such raids, whether claiming to be Confederate officers and soldiers or not, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but be tried by Military Commission as robbers, or for such other crime as they may have committed.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL S. A. HURLBUT; HENRY BINMORE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Guerillas About Meade's Army.

We are pained to read the daily announcements by telegraph of the continual and successful depredations of rebel guerillas upon Meade's army. "Mosby" and "guerillas" have become stereotyped words in all dispatches from that army. Sometimes Mosby kills a horse, or seizes a mule, or captures a lieutenant, or scares a colonel, or chases a brigadier: and each event is chronicled with due solemnity and telegraphed all over the land. There is a feature about it that looks not well for the condition of the army discipline along the Rapidan; i. e., that these things are done and much of this mischief perpetrated in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and Alexandria, and at other points far within our lines. Not unfrequently these rebel raids are of a more serious character, and amount to no small mischief to our army, whose detachments are almost uniformly taken by surprise, and pounced upon by these rebel night hawks before our men can get out of their tents or into their clothes. By our present dispatches we are informed that on last Thursday night, the guerillas surprised the guard at Camp Beckwith, near Langley, and only three miles from Chain Bridge to Washington City, fired into the tents of our men, scattered the whole camp, killed two, wounded several, carried off a number as prisoners, and seized fifty of our horses; themselves escaping without loss or harm! Now we cannot think much of that kind of discipline which permits such raids, right under the nose of the War Department, with impunity. And on the same day another band of guerillas, in the same neighborhood, quietly took away no less than one hundred and forty horses belonging to the Potomac army. And we are telegraphically assured that a force has been sent after them.

Now here are no less than one hundred and ninety horses captured from our army, there in one day. At that rate Lee never need go into Pennsylvania again for horses; he can send over and take ours!

"The Libby has been filled to overflowing, and additional prisons had to be opened. On Tuesday night 400 were sent to Belle Isle, and yesterday morning 300 more were sent to the same place; 600 were quartered in the negro quarters opposite the Castle, and 205 were incarcerated in Grant's warehouse, corner of Nineteenth and Franklin streets."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Methodist Conference.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 10, 1863.

Conference met, the Bishop in the Chair, and was opened by prayer by Rev. R. D. James.

On motion, the calling of the roll during the remainder of the session was dispensed with.

The bar of conference was fixed at the line of seats ranging with the east side of the 4th window.

Dr. Harris, Assistant Missionary Secretary, and Messrs. Agard and Howard of the Rock River Conference were introduced to the conference. Also Rev. Mr. Reynolds of the Iowa Conference.

"WHO ARE THE SUPERANNUATED OR WORN-OUT PREACHERS?"

This question came up, and the case of Rev. W. C. Blundell was investigated. Revs. Messrs. Stevenson, Trotter, Kimber, Kabrick and others brought charges of Copperheadism against him. It was stated that he was a Copperhead, was claimed by them, associated in groceries with grocery keepers and Copperheads; was given up by Union men, &c. Rev. Mr. Trotter said he (Blundell) was a Copperhead, that he mourned over Union victories, and rejoiced over the triumph of the rebels. He did not know whether he belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle or not, but he did know that he has gone over to the Copperheads and traitors.

Revs. Messrs. Stevenson, Powell and Lewis Anderson were appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Rev. Mr. Blundell.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Rev. Mr. Harris, Assistant Missionary of the M. E. Church, then spoke on the subject of the missions. He said he was sorry to be obliged to leave them to-night, but there was an election in Ohio, and he must go home as a matter of duty to vote for his country's cause. He said that missionary efforts were never more needed than at present, and he was glad to say that, notwithstanding the rebel States had gone out, the subscriptions for missionary purposes were never so large as at present. For instance, in 1860 the Society was $40,000 in debt; in 1861, $1,100; in 1862 there was a surplus of $30,000. The present year, to the 1st of September, there is an increase so far in the receipts of the Society of $65,671. Since then twelve conferences have been heard from, which show an increase in addition to the above of $55,500, making a total increase of $121,172.

"WHO ARE THE SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS?"

This question being again called up, it was announced by his Presiding Elder that Samuel Elliott had died in peace. G. W. Fairbank, J. Stamper, W. Wilson, L. Anderson, J. J. Young, A. C. McDougal, S. McColl, J. Cromwell, A. Bradshaw, S. S. Russell, were severally examined and continued in a superannuated relation.

W. D. Lemon, G. Montgomery, J. B. West, were made effective.

It was resolved that when the Conference adjourn it be to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., to attend to the Stewards' call. Rev. Mr. Buck was appointed to preside.

It was resolved that in view of the necessities of the German work during the past year in the bounds of conference, it requests of the Missionary Board an additional appropriation for the present year.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The committee on the state of the country then reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS our country is still involved in one of the most desolating wars ever recorded in the history of civilized nations; and,

WHEREAS, so great and so terrible a visitation upon a nation, demands a sober and prayerful consideration on the part of all the believers in our Holy Christianity; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we recognize the hand of God in this terrible war, chastising us for our national sins.

2d. That a correct understanding of the causes of the rebellion is essential to the adoption of appropriate means for its suppression.

3d. That we believe slavery to be the primary cause of this wicked rebellion, and that we can see no security for the Union and permanent peace of the States so long as the evil is tolerated.

4th. That we view the Proclamation of the President, declaring freedom to the slaves of rebels as justified, not only by military necessity, but by the moral sense of the civilized world.

5th. That in signal victories gained by our armies since the enforcement of the Emancipation proclamation, we behold an indication of the approval of Heaven upon that measure.

6th. That at a time like this we regard that it is the duty of every American citizen not only to abstain in word and deed from interposing obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of the war, but to employ all the means God has given to assist in striking down the rebellion and removing its cause.

7th. That the unmistakable providence of God in the events of this war declare plainly that he is compelling the nation to recognize the manhood of the negro, which the system of slavery has been endeavoring to crush out.

8th. That it is matter of great gratification to all Christians that the President of the United States in all his official proclamations, recognizes distinctly and fully our dependence on Christian faith and the overruling hand of God in shaping the fortune of our country.

9th. That in such times as the present a man who withholds his hearty support from the Administration of the Government, may be justly suspected of want of sympathy with, and loyalty to, the Government of his country.

10th. That we cordially approve the policy of the Administration in the enforcement of the conscription act, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, touching offences against the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. C. KIMBER, Chairman.

Rev. J. L. Crane, of the Methodist Church, in this city, then offered a minority report, consisting of a series of resolutions which are very lengthy. They ignore the proclamation; ignore slavery as the cause of the war; denounce secret societies, (this looks like directing to class the Union League and the Knights of the Golden Circle in the same category;) in fact, do not represent the radical sentiment of the people, much less of the church, upon the great questions of the day.

Mr. McCoy spoke against the minority report.

Mr. Stevenson moved to lay the minority report on the table; carried, only 16 voting in the negative.

Mr. J. C. Rucker spoke in opposition to the resolutions of the majority. He wanted the report recommitted and harmonized.

Prof Charles Adams of the Illinois Conference Female College, also desired a recommittal.

Dr. Cartwright took the same view, and moved to recommit.

S. Shinn moved to lay that resolution on the table.

Mr. Crane spoke in explanation of the charge made against him, that he made no objection in committee to the majority report.

Mr. Kimber spoke in favor of the majority resolutions.

Dr. Buck was in favor of harmonizing the minority and majority report.

Rev. Mr. Shinn made a strong speech in favor of the majority report.

Rev. A. Semple, of Quincy, made one of the ablest speeches on the question. He strongly sustained the majority report; said slavery was the cause of the war. The President had said so, he believed so, and the Church should say so.

An attempt was here made by the minority to again have the resolutions recommitted. Rev. Mr. McCoy making the motion.

Upon this, the Rev. R. Andrus, of Bloomington, made a noble and telling speech in favor of the Church standing out against slavery. He said the majority ought to be heard on this question. It was due to them and the loyal people they represent. Mr. Andrus closed by reading the following:

WHEREAS, the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, in the Providence of God, gained a standing both in numbers and influence in the central belt of the State of Illinois, very prominent among Protestant denominations, and whereas the Christian people of the said central territory of the State are therefore expecting and desiring the Conference to give some specific and decided expression in regard to the prominent and distinguished acts of the present Administration in the war against the rebels of the South; therefore

Resolved, That the Illinois Annual Conference heartily indorse, and hereby declare their approval of the act of Congress usually called the Conscription Act, the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in its application to traitors, and to those who sympathize with them, and the arming of negroes as an integral part of the national army, and that we approve these—some of them as matters of necessary war policy, and others as matters of moral right and justice.

(Signed) R. ANDRUS, R. ELLIOTT, WM. STEVENSON, JOHN S. BARGER, R. W. TRAVERS.

On motion, further debate on the subject was postponed until 8 o'clock a. m. to-morrow, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

STATISTICAL SESSION.

The Convention met at 2 p. m., and opened by reading, and singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Falconer. Dr. Buck took the chair, and Mr. Hughes, statistical Secretary, acted as such.

At the suggestion of the Chair, Rev. Mr. Pitner was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Rev. Mr. Stamper announced that the Governor would be present at 11 o'clock to administer the oath of allegiance to the Conference.

Statistics were then received from the members as to the various sums which had been appropriated to them, and what they had received. Also, what amounts had been received by them for the support of superannuated preachers.

To-morrow will be an important day for the Conference, as the resolutions upon the state of the country will then be passed, and the Conference present its platform of national polity before the people. The anti-slavery men, and those devoted to the Government, and all its measures, will no doubt be triumphant. And as this Conference has heretofore been regarded as quite conservative, this triumph will be a further indication of the progress of the State in loyalty and freedom for all men.

ZETA.

A GREEN BAY SUPERVISOR.—The following from the Green Bay *Advocate* is descriptive of a candidate:

The people of Marinette and Peshtigo have unanimously agreed upon Isaac Stephenson, Esq., as the candidate for Supervisor in that district. A better selection could not have been made. Ike is interested in one of the best saw mills in the county—is a partner in a venerable steamboat—owns a fast horse—is "some" on a trade—and was a member of the County Board in the good old days when Supervisors were as thick as a Grant county man's skull.

Mr. Stephenson represents the Chicago firm of Ludington & Co., in the manufacture of lumber in Oconto.

Old Joe Daviess Awake.

ELIZABETH, Ill., Oct. 10, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Jo Daviess county Union Convention met here to-day. Every town was fully represented, and harmony and good feeling prevailed. The best men in the county, Democrats and Republicans, were delegates. The Hon. John D. Scott of Warren, late Democratic county Judge, was Chairman of the convention. The following ticket was nominated by acclamation: E. B. Norris for county Treasurer; Milton Wadleigh for county Surveyor; J. B. Brown for School Commissioner.

The Copperheads, under the lead of the notorious Johnson, late of Fort Delaware, have put up a ticket, but it will be beaten five hundred votes. Old Joe Daviess is sound on the Union question.

Mass meetings of the loyal citizens of the county, are to be held at Elizabeth, on the last Saturday of October, and at Warren, on Saturday, the first day of November.

UNION.

Death of Mrs. John Wood.

The venerable and much respected consort of Ex-Governor Wood died last (Thursday) morning, 8th instant, at her residence in this city.

Mrs. Wood has been ill for some months, and had reached the ripe age of 62. Modest and unassuming in manner, kind, generous and affectionate, she was esteemed and beloved not only in the family circle, but by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. One of the original settlers of Quincy, she had lived to see it become a prosperous and populous city, hundreds of whose people will mourn her absence when dust shall have "returned to dust."—*Quincy Whig*, 10th.

The New Navy of Italy.

[From the Opinione of Turin, Sept. 21.]

The Navy Department of the Kingdom of Italy has fixed the number and nature of the vessels to be built for the Italian fleet as follows: Twenty-four first class iron cased frigates, six gunboats ditto, six batteries ditto, twenty corvettes, twelve gunboats, fifteen advice boats, fourteen transport ships, and nine steam tugs, all built of wood. Besides these, which are to be model vessels, a second class iron cased frigate and two other wooden ones, fast sailers, are to be constructed exceptionally. The whole to be completed in the course of ten years. The Italian fleet will thus number one hundred and eighteen vessels, instead of eighty-three, as at present.

Big Rebel Gun Burst.

We learn that the 25-pounder Armstrong gun, which the rebels had planted on Lookout Mountain, ranging on Chattanooga, met with the same untimely fate that befell its big rebel brother at Charleston recently. The gun had been aimed so as to bear upon the depot at Chattanooga, and preparations had been made to knock the depot, army stores and Federals generally into infinitesimal atoms—not much bigger than a Copperhead's soul. The fire opened; the first shot struck the depot, wounding two men of Gen. Thomas' escort; the second shot burst the gun to pieces, greatly to the discomfiture of the rebels, who did not look out for any such disaster to their Lookout cannon.—*Nashville Union*, 9th.

Gen. Hooker's New Command.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* says of General Hooker's command:

He is to be under Rosecrans, and is to command a part of the reinforcements sent to Chattanooga. It is pretty generally known that the Government is exerting itself to the utmost to give Rosecrans troops enough, not simply to remain safely on the defensive, but to assume the offensive at once. Hooker will have charge of one of the largest corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and he has few superiors as a corps commander in the country. He accepted the appointment readily, although it is a step down the ladder, and it was a fine exhibition of patriotism as well as good sense for him to accept it unhesitatingly.

Besides the forthcoming Alderman banquet to the Russians in New York, to which no ladies are to be admitted, a number of the leading merchants and moneyed men will give a ball and banquet, at which ladies will be present, and which will be very select and splendid. John J. Astor, Jr., heads the list of managers. After much discussion it was resolved to invite the French and English naval officers to this reception, and the English and French residents are also said to be preparing a grand demonstration to the representatives of their own nationalities as a set-off to their exclusion from the late municipal ovations to the Russians.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Dr. Geo. Hayward, for many years a professor in the Medical School at Harvard University, and at the time of his death a Fellow of the College, died in Boston on Thursday last, at the ripe age of 73 years.

—A young man was committed for trial in Dublin for robbing the "Peter's Pence" box in the Church of St. Nicholas, in that city. It is notable that here a Roman Catholic is punished by a "heretical" magistrate for robbing the pope!

—Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt seems to prefer England to her native land, as a place of residence. In city and in country, and always pleasantly and agreeably, we are in the constant habit of hearing of her, enjoying herself and giving pleasure to all around her. She and her husband, Otto Goldschmidt, have been taking a prominent part in a harvest festival, held at Little Houghton, in Northamptonshire. After the sermon, M. Goldschmidt took his seat at the organ, and Madame Goldschmidt, standing by him, sang a harvest hymn from a book of hymns and chorales arranged by M. Goldschmidt.

—Victor Hugo is travelling in the Grand Duchy of Baden with M. Hetzel, the son of his publisher. An enemy of railways and conveyance by steam, a coach and pair has been hired by him to go Germany.

—The "winking Madonna" of the church of Vicovaro, in Italy, is said to have earned for its owner about $3,000 a week since it began to be afflicted with that species of optical gymnastics. The Bishop of the Tivoli diocese desires to share in the product of the imposture, but the cure "does not see it in that light," and, having the law on his side, holds on. At this the Bishop, irate, comes out and declares that he don't believe the image ever has winked, ever does wink, ever can wink at all!

—The father of Spencer Kellogg Brown, the young man who was hung at Richmond on the 25th of September, came into the Fulton street meeting on Friday, and requested prayers that the death of his son who was "murdered" in Richmond might be sanctified to him and his surviving family. The request produced a thrill and sensation through the audience.

—The "Parker Fraternity Lectures" have become features of the winter season in Boston. The sixth series will be opened on the 27th inst., by Mr. George S. Boutwell, who will be followed on the successive Tuesday evenings by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edwin H. Chapin, Octavius B. Frothingham, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Wendell Phillips, and Jacob M. Manning.

—It is said that the sum of $100,000 for an endowment of Rutgers College at New Brunswick—the Reformed Dutch College—has been raised, and this ancient institution will be put on a solid pecuniary foundation. Princeton is following in the same path, and her subscription of $100,000 is nearly full.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT [illegible]

IODINE WATER—Is the most important discovery of modern chemistry, and it is impossible to over-estimate its influence as a remedial agent. [illegible]
HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,
SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER
AS A TONIC
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.
BLISS & SHARP,
144 Lake Street, Agents for Chicago.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.
[illegible]
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar Street, New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., has discovered [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

JOHN WILSON & SON,
Sycamore-st, Sheffield, England,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHOE KNIVES, BUTCHERS' KNIVES, BUTCHERS' STEELS, BREAD KNIVES, CURRIERS' KNIVES, FARRIERS' KNIVES, GLAZIERS' KNIVES, PALETTE KNIVES, &c., &c.
NOTICE.
[illegible]
I. WILSON WARRANTED
I. WILSON SHEAR STEEL

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparation for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.
It NEVER FAILS to restore GRAY HAIR to ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
198 & 200 Greenwich Street, New York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE,
Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, or Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
[illegible]
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
TO BE
DRAWN IN COVINGTON, KY.,
—ON—
Monday, October 26, 1863,
CLASS 556.
Capital Prize, $30,084.
1 PRIZE, $12,000.
1 PRIZE, $10,600.
1 PRIZE, $5,000.
5 PRIZES, $2,000.
78 Numbers—16 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME:
[illegible]
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.

BLACK ARTILLERY BRIGADE.
First Reg't. Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.
CITIZENSHIP AND EQUALITY TO BLACK MEN.
Equal protection and pay with white men.
Bounty $350; State $250; U. S $100.
RECRUITING HEADQUARTERS,
172 CLARK-ST., UPPER STORY.
DR. M. R. DELANY, Chief Recruiter.

LOOK HERE.
ONE MORE CHANCE.
$350 Bounty—$200 Paid in Advance.
Choice of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, [illegible]

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12th [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MARY PROVOST AND MR. GEO. RYER.
THE GHOST! THE GHOST!! THE GHOST!!!
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON.
Aurora Floyd's Secret.

CHICAGO MUSEUM,
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn.
JOHN G. KELLY, General Manager.
JOHN H. WESTON, Manager of Amusements.
Museum open Day and Evening.

THREE DAYS TROTTING
—AT—
Brighton Track,
CHICAGO.
The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863.

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS
—OR—
HIPPOZODONOMADON!
On Monday Evening, October [illegible]
CHAS. W. NOYES.

Auction Sales.

BY H. ALEXANDER, Auction and Commission Merchant [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
FOUR HORSES,
AT AUCTION.
Four Saddle and Buggy Horses.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44 & 46 DEARBORN ST.
Great Sale of choice European
OIL PAINTINGS

FURNITURE OF THE DEARBORN HOUSE
AT AUCTION.
By Gilbert & Sampson.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
44 & 46 DEARBORN ST.
LARGE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
Parlor, Diningroom and Chamber Furniture.

AUCTION.—S. Nickerson [illegible]

WHOLESALE
Auction Sales
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES
—BY—
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
EVERY
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
At 10 A. M. PROMPT.
PRIVATE SALE
LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED
AND OFFERED AT
LOWER PRICES
GORE, WILLSON & CO.
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CARPETS
OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING.

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.
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IDLEWILD.—Mrs. Willis pre[illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible]
THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT.
CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

HALLOWAY'S PILLS.—An in[illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
223½ STATE STREET.

FEAR AT AN END!—No one [illegible]
CRISTADORO'S DYE

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MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
BATCHELOR'S [illegible]

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TRANSPORTATION.
TO
Montreal, Prescott,
OGDENSBURGH,
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AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS,
VIA
Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence Ports.
PROMPT DISPATCH
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
AND
Michigan Southern Roads,
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Detroit.

1863.
Western Transportation Company
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
NEW YORK CENTRAL
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MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS
—ALSO—
THE WESTERN EXPRESS.
J. W. TUTTLE.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
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[illegible] OPERA HOUSE [illegible] MINSTRELS. [illegible]

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THREE DAYS TROTTING —AT— Brighton Track. CHICAGO. The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863. [illegible]

THAYER & NOYES' UNITED STATES CIRCUS —OR— HIPPOZODONOMADON!! [illegible] On Monday Evening, October [illegible] [illegible] CHAS. W. NOYES. [illegible]

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BY H. ALEXANDER, Auction [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] Dearborn street. FOUR HORSES, AT AUCTION. [illegible] Four Saddle and Buggy Horses. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] DEARBORN STREET. Great Sale of choice European OIL PAINTINGS [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

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CARPETS [illegible]

SOUTHDOWN BUCKS.—[illegible] BUCK LAMBS. [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Willis [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York) [illegible] THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! [illegible]

TRUSSES, [illegible] 128 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE [illegible]

HALLOWAY'S PILLS.—An in[illegible]

WATER CURE AND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 333½ STATE STREET. Dr. H. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., Proprietor. [illegible]

FEAR AT AN END!—No one need be deterred from shaving the WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE [illegible] CRISTADORO'S DYE [illegible]

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. [illegible]

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MEDICAL CARD. MARY H. THOMPSON, M. D., [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye [illegible]

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TRANSPORTATION. TO Montreal, Prescott, OGDENSBURGH, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, VIA Rail to HAMILTON, thence First-Class Steamers TO ALL Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence Ports. PROMPT DISPATCH [illegible] SHIP FREIGHT VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL —AND— Michigan Southern Roads, And Consign to Care of GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Detroit. [illegible] A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

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COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! [illegible] LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, RANGE, CHESNUT AND NUT. [illegible]

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SPRING ROLL Family Clothes Wringer. BENCH MACHINE. REPUTATION ESTABLISHED. N.B.—Over 600 in use in this city. Number sold in this State..........1507 A No. 1 Machine .... $10.00. No. 2 Machine .... 15.00. JAMES R. RICE. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer for this State. Post Office Box 3867.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA—NARRATIVE OF HER OFFICERS.

Capture of Fifty-Six Ships and Destruction of $4,000,000 of Property.

CAPT. SEMMES' DECISION AS TO NEUTRAL PROPERTY.

[From the South African Advertiser and Mail of Cape Town.]

THE ALABAMA AT CAPE TOWN.

On the 27th of July, no little excitement was caused in Cape Town, on the arrival of the coasting schooner Rover from Walwich Bay, with the news that the Confederate steamer Alabama had actually made her appearance about twenty-five miles off Green Point. Her captain reported that he was stopped and boarded by a boat from the steamer, which asked them who they were and where they were from. After looking over the schooner's papers, the officer in command made inquiries as to the landing accommodation of Walwich and Saldanha Bays, and if they had seen or knew whether there were any American ships in Table Bay. Having met with civil replies from the skipper, he apologized for his detention and left, and the steamer proceeded in a south-westerly direction.

Nothing further was heard, and it was thought by some that she had proceeded on to the eastward; but on the afternoon of August 4, public excitement was again aroused on the arrival of the schooner Atlas, Capt. Boyce, from Saldanha Bay, with the intelligence that the Alabama was lying snugly at anchor in that bay, repairing.

About noon on the following day (Wednesday) an American barque was signalled as standing into Table Bay from the southwest. Almost immediately after, a barque rigged steamer was made down as standing in from the northwest.

The stoop of the Exchange and the space round the signalman's office behind the Custom House, and all other places from which the signals could be made out, were soon crowded; and when the name of the steamer was made known, the excitement passed all bounds. The news spread through Cape Town like wildfire; "The Alabama is outside the bay, in chase of an American barque!" Trading was forgotten—the busiest rushed out of their offices and shops; every cab on the stand loaded regardless of municipal regulations, and vanished up the Kloof Road or down Somerset Road. Horsemen galloped about the streets, and then spurred their steeds right up the Lion's Rump. Men, women, and children were seized as with frenzy, and rushed about here, there and everywhere, asking and telling the most contradictory and unheard of things:—"They were firing at each other!—at close quarters!—the smoke and roar of the battle could be quite distinctly seen and heard from the Breakwater!" And the shore from that point round to Camp's Bay was, in an incredibly short space of time, lined with no inconsiderable portion of the madly excited citizens of Cape Town. We will not relate the impressions of the cab-driver, the plungings and stumblings of his horse, and our own anathemas at both, as we were jolted over rocks and into holes, in places where cab had never been, but proceed at once with the narrative of what we saw.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The fine bark Sea Bride, having run the gauntlet of the Confederate fleet on the Atlantic, had deemed her voyage to be approaching a happy end, and, with full sail set, a favoring breeze, and the star-spangled banner at her peak, she sped onward like a thing of life and beauty, in full view of the port to which she was bound. Dimly in the north she descried a steamer standing likewise for the bay, and congratulated herself on her good luck in arriving just in time to receive the latest American news of Vicksburg or the Rappahannock by the English mail. Fast as the bark went, the steamer sped faster still, and in a very unaccountable manner seemed to be bearing down upon the Yankee. In less than half an hour the suspicious craft had fairly overhauled her, and, with the dreaded Confederate flag run up at the peak, left little doubt that the Sea Bride was to become the prey of the redoubtable cruiser, the Alabama. But still, as it appeared to us who witnessed the whole scene from Green Point shore, the Northerner determined to strain every nerve to escape his foe and reach the neutral waters within the charmed league from shore.

The demand from the steamer to heave to was answered by a defiant pressing on of every possible stitch of canvas, and a still more jaunty display of the stars and stripes at the mizzen. The chase was then continued for a few seconds longer, but at no time was the issue uncertain. The Alabama seemed to cut the water with prodigious speed, and a blank charge from one of her big guns brought the Sea Bride to a full stop. The Confederate, puffing off her steam in enormous volumes, moved gently round her fated victim, and seemed to gaze upon her with the complacent satisfaction a cat might show after the seizure of a tempting mouse, or a hawk which in swift descent had pounced on the unsuspecting prey. A boat was sent to go on board the bark—a few minutes longer and it was impossible to judge what was happening; until at last the stars and stripes were struck, and the Northern bark Sea Bride was proclaimed a Confederate prize.

A great deal of apparent, and to us from shore, quite unaccountable, dallying succeeded. The bark stood out to sea, and the steamer held her position for several minutes, as if complacently gazing at her; and then with amazing swiftness, closed down upon her again, and steered close along side. Then further communication succeeded followed once more by another departure of the bark and another advance of the steamer, until, finally, it was clear that all the requisite arrangements must have been completed—and the Sea Bride, in charge of a Confederate crew, stood out with slackened sail to sea and the Alabama steamed swiftly into the bay, as if nothing but a mere every-day sort of incident had occurred. Just as the prize bark had got fairly on her course to the southward the stately form of the Lady Jocelyn was described on the horizon. It seemed by no means unlikely that the Confederates on board suspected her to be the Vanderbilt in chase; and whether they resolved to give themselves the benefit of the doubt or not, it was very evident that they suddenly bore up and stood on a different course, to the northwestward. Soon after it was seen that the stranger was an Englishman, and the Sea Bride accordingly acted upon Capt. Semmes' instructions by standing off and on for the night, under easy sail and within sight of land.

THE ALABAMA REACHES TABLE BAY.

The Alabama, having now completed the capture, steamed into Table Bay, and came to an anchor about 4 o'clock. The wharves and every prominent point along the beach, were crowded with spectators, and in a very short time hundreds of boats put off loaded with visitors. All who went alongside were politely received on deck, and invited to inspect all parts of the ship. For three hours, even after dark, the crowd on board was as dense as any we have ever seen. All classes and of both sexes kept pouring into the vessel; but the courtesy of the Alabama's officers was such that all felt at home. Some found their way among the prisoners (the crews of captured vessels), others gathered around the unlucky Captain and supercargo of the Sea Bride, and others again penetrated into the small cabin where Capt. Semmes was quietly receiving all who sought the honor of shaking hands and conversing with him. Both the gallant Captain and all of his officers spoke frankly and modestly of the services the Alabama had rendered to the Confederacy, and the curiosity of those who sought particulars of all the captures was gratified to the fullest extent.

CAPE TOWN BOARDING THE ALABAMA.

Next day the excitement in town was if possible still greater. The day was to all intents and purposes a general holiday. The weather was favorable, charming; the bay was as smooth and sparkling as a sheet of glass, and every man, woman, and child in Cape Town seemed to have made up their minds to get on board the Alabama in some way or other. The different jetties were crowded from early morn to a late hour in the evening; the bay was alive with craft of all kinds, from the heaviest anchor and cargo boats to the lightest gigs and racing skiffs, all packed with pleasure parties going to or returning from the Alabama. The Table-Bay boatmen must have reaped an enormous harvest, for they had more to do than if engaged to discharge all the ships in the bay at once in double-quick time. The Alabama took in and discharged a living freight at the rate of about sixty in the minute from 8 o'clock in the morning till four or five in the afternoon, by which time pretty nearly the whole population of Cape Town had been on board.

There she lay all day, surrounded by a fleet of boats ten deep. The boatmen quarrelled, roared and swore, as their eager, living cargoes tumbled in and out of large boats into little ones, utterly reckless of their lives, in their mad haste to get into the ship. The ladies' crinolines blocked the ladders and gangways. The boldest officer on board the Alabama would not have liked to force his way through that barricade, and would have tried in vain to turn that stream of female boarders.

OUR VISIT TO CAPT. SEMMES.

Next evening after dark, when we knew that most of the visitors had left, we pulled on board. We pull alongside, hand up our card, and immediately after are requested to walk down into Capt. Semmes' cabin. We find him alone. He throws down the Cape Town newspaper, in which he has been reading an account of his arrival and reception, and welcomes us with great kindness and cordiality. Our home readers will, no doubt, be anxious to know as much as possible about the nautical hero of the day, his officers and ship. We supply a few details. The Alabama's lines, build, rig, armament, general look and speed, have been described before.

The captain's cabin is in the very stern of the ship, and in shape just like a half moon. It is very small and plainly furnished. A horse-hair sofa runs round the little horse-shoe table in the center. There is only room beside for two or three chairs, and a little sideboard or buffet opening into the steward's pantry as well as the cabin. On the ledge or shelf running around back of the sofa are arranged between fifty and sixty chronometers, taken out of the different ships captured and destroyed by the Alabama. Her captain's clothes, and those taken from his prizes, are stowed away in great profusion behind the chronometers, against the bulkhead and cross-bars, or litter the floor, sofa, tables and chairs. A colored engraving of the Alabama, and small photographic portraits of Davis, Lee, and other Confederate celebrities, hang against the panels. A door at one side opens into the [illegible] and wardrobe.

On the opposite side, a door opens into a smaller little cabin, occupied by the Captain's Secretary. "Take a seat if you can find one," said the Captain, good-humoredly apologizing for the scanty accommodation; "ours is a working ship, and we have not much room to spare for ease or pleasure." At first sight Capt. Semmes does not come up to the idea which every one involuntarily forms of any celebrated character. He has nothing of the pirate about him—little even of the ordinary sea captain. He is rather below the middle stature, with a spare, bony frame. His face is careworn and sunburnt, the features striking—a broad brow, with iron-gray locks straggling over it, grey eyes, now mild and dreamy, then flashing with fire as he warms in conversation, a prominent nose, thin compressed lips, and well-developed chin. He is close shaved, with the exception of a grey moustache, twisted a la Napoleon, above the corners of his mouth. He was dressed in an old stained gray uniform, the surtout with battered shoulder-straps and faded gilt trimmings, buttoned close up to the throat. In look, manners and dress, he had more of the military than the naval officer about him. He is 53 years of age, but looks somewhat older.

The most of the crew are regular British tars. Many of them have served in the English navy. They are not only trained to the guns, but are drilled as marines. They are all most formidably armed with rifles, revolvers and cutlasses, and are very expert in the use of all these weapons. They say that the Vanderbilt or other ship of equal weight and armament may run the Alabama down or sink her with their guns, but if they attempt to lay alongside and board her, none of the men will reach her decks.

We are indebted to the commander and officers of the Alabama for the following detailed and interesting narrative of her proceedings, from the time she was commissioned, twelve months ago, until now:

It was the 15th of August 1862, that we left Liverpool in the chartered steamer Bahama, to the Western Isles, where we were to meet the Alabama, which had gone out before us to receive her armament, officers, and crew for service. Our party consisted chiefly of the former officers of the Sumter—the gallant little vessel which created as much terror among the Yankee bottoms on the American coast, and although pursued by all the Federal fleet, crossed the Atlantic in winter with safety, and found a harbor of refuge under the guns of Gibraltar. There, however, she was blockaded, and was sold on account of the Confederate States Government. She was repurchased privately, and her hull was taken over to England, where she was to be refitted, and is now no doubt afloat under another name, but still bearing proudly the Southern flag. Her officers followed their captain, ready to obey his order, for all admired him as a "skillful seaman, a good tactician, an excellent diplomatist, and a brave man." They spent a short time in England, when the Alabama, or 290, as she was then named, was purchased, and Capt. Semmes at once prepared to take command of her, under commission from President Davis, with the object of doing as much damage as possible to the enemy's commerce on the sea.

THE SHIP AND HER CREW.

At Porta Praya, in the island of Terceira (Azores), we found our ship taking in guns, ammunition, &c., which had been brought to this place by chartered vessels. The Alabama pleased us all. She is a fine ship, of 1,040 tons; the length of keel, 210 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches; has two engines combined of 300 horse power, and three furnaces, each below the water-line; the diameter of the propeller is 14 feet, with two blades 3 feet in width and 21 feet pitch; and is capable of running 14 knots. She mounts 8 guns—one rifled 7-inch Blakely's patent, and one 8 inch shell or solid-shot gun (pivots), and six 32 pounders, of 4,200 cwt. (broadsides). Her motto is: Aide toi et Dieu t'Aidera.

The officers numbered twenty, and the crew at this time only eighty; and the terms which the latter insisted upon, on engaging, called forth the remark from Capt. Semmes, that the modern sailor has greatly changed in character; for he now stickles for pay like a sharper, and seems to have lost his former love of adventure and recklessness. The ordinary seamen get as much as £4 10 per month; petty officers, £5 to £6; firemen, £7. All the officers hold commissions from the Confederate States Government, and receive pay according to the regular scale, varying from £150 to £300 per annum.

THE CRUISE.

On Aug. 24, the command of the Alabama was formally handed over by Capt. Bullock (who had brought her out from Liverpool) to Capt. Semmes, and the "stars and bars" were flung to the wind amid the cheers of all hands. The Captain called all the crew and explained to them the risks and dangers they would have to undergo, and the inducement of prize money; furthermore, he said he did not intend to rush headlong into battle with a whole fleet of the enemy, but that he did not intend to run away if he met with any, and that he would give battle to the last, so that he expected every man to do his duty. He did not wish to deceive or entice any one to go, and they were free to judge for themselves, either to stay in the Alabama or return with the Bahama to Liverpool. This speech had a good effect and was loudly cheered, and very few left with the Bahama, which then parted company with us.

After leaving Terceira, several days were devoted to putting our ship in order and drilling the crew, who were mostly good seamen, but unacquainted with naval discipline. On the 5th of September, we caught our first prize, the Ockmulgee, off the Azores, and continued to cruise in that vicinity for about ten days, capturing and destroying several ships of the enemy. From the Azores we proceeded to the Banks of Newfoundland, and cruised thence in the direction of New York, capturing and destroying several other valuable ships. Among our seizures were the Starlight, on board of which we found some dispatches for Secretary Seward; the Tonawanda, bound from New York to Liverpool, with 75 passengers, 40 of whom were women; and the T. B. Wales, from Calcutta, with an American Consul and his lady on board. We provided for these as well as possible—two of the ward-room officers giving up their rooms for them.

The Consul, however, got so troublesome and intermeddling that Capt. Semmes had to tell him that he was only tolerated there on account of his lady; but if he again spoke to the men or his crew, he would be put in double irons and tied to the gun-rack—which threat had its intended effect on the Yankee. The fate of the vessels captured was to be destroyed by fire, and the night effect of this spectacle at sea was sometimes very striking. One of the doomed vessels, the Levi Starbuck, was set fire to at 6 o'clock in the evening, and was one of the grandest sights ever witnessed by us. After the decks took fire, the flames sprang to the rigging, running from yard to yard, until they reached the royal truck, leaving half the canvas-head burnt away, and forming one mass of glittering stars. In a few minutes afterward the powder-charges exploded, tearing the vessel into a thousand pieces.

When within about 250 miles of New York, finding we had but four days' coal on board, Capt. Semmes bore off for the Island of Martinique, where he had ordered a coal ship to rendezvous. On the way we captured and destroyed two very valuable ships. We reached Martinique on the 18th November, where we were received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants; but finding that our coal ship had been there a week or ten days, and that the object of her visit was well known, Capt. Semmes sent her out to sea again, appointing a new rendezvous. It was well that he did so; for she had not been gone twenty-four hours when the United States frigate San Jacinto arrived. Immediately she was seen, all our hands were called to quarters ready for action, thinking the enemy would put her threat into force of running into us wherever he would find us; but, as usual, it turned out to be their mode of gaining a victory.

The San Jacinto kept moving in and out so long that the Governor of the Island boarded her, and ordered her either to come to anchor or proceed to sea, three miles clear of the land, which she obeyed, and lay to, blockading the port. Capt. Semmes determined to go out and fight her; but was advised against this by the French officer who came on board of us, who said she was too heavy, as she carried twelve 8-inch broadside guns, and two 11 inch pivots, with a crew of 550 men. The Governor said that if we desired [illegible] coals, we must get under the guns of his fort, and he would protect us against Admiral Wilkes and his fleet; but as the bark with coals was sent off the day before, we concluded it was best to go to sea—so at 8 o'clock that night we got ready for action, and steamed out of the harbor, without any molestation from the enemy, who was keeping watch and ward a marine league off.

We coaled at the Island of Blanquilla, on the coast of Venezuela, the new rendezvous appointed; and here we found a United States whaling schooner, but forebore to capture her, because of the claim of Venezuela to the barren little island—a claim as barren as the Island, for there was no settled population on it, and of course no vestige of a government. There were only two or three fishermen's huts on the place; and we put ashore, with the brand of infamy, a seaman named Forest, who had deserted from the Sumter, and was captured on board one of our prizes; he was found guilty of inciting the crew to mutiny.

Desiring to strike a blow at the enemy, the Alabama, after coaling, sailed for the east end of Cuba, in the track of the California steamers. On our way we captured and destroyed a bark from Boston for Aux Cayes; and on the 7th of November, after laying off Cape Maise for several days, we captured the United States steamer Ariel—unfortunately outward instead of homeward bound. She was brought to by a shot which struck her mizzen mast.

She had on board $8,000 in United States Treasury notes and $1,500 in silver, and, as there was no certificate or other papers on board claiming it as neutral property, it was taken possession of as a prize of war. There were 140 marines on board, with six officers, all of whom were disarmed and paroled, as was also Commander Sartori, U. S. A., who was on board. As the ship had some 700 passengers and crew, many of whom were women and children, and as it was alike impossible to take her into a neutral port or to receive the passengers in the Alabama, there was no alternative but to release her under a ransom bond of $250,000; and, as we parted company, the passengers gave three cheers for Capt. Semmes.

After this, the Alabama hove to on the north side of Jamaica, to repair some damage which had happened to one of her engines, and then set out for Arcas Island, Gulf of Mexico, where we refilled with coal, and caulked and repaired. Here some of our men erected on the island an epitaph in black, "To the memory of Abe Lincoln, who died January, 1861, of negro fever of the head"—with a card, on which was written, in Spanish, instructions to those who visit the island to forward the board to the United States Consul.

LOOKS OUT FOR GEN. BANKS AND FIGHTS THE HATTERAS.

On board the Ariel we found some New York papers containing accounts of an intended expedition by Gen. Banks, which we concluded was destined for Texas, and we presumed would rendezvous at Galveston. As it was said the expedition was to consist of 30,000 men, we knew a large number of [illegible] to pounce upon [illegible] forty or fifty of these [illegible] troops, sink or set on fire many of them, [illegible] before one vessel could be [illegible]. As it afterward turned out, we found the expedition of Gen. Banks took another direction and landed at New Orleans.

After coaling at Arcas, however, the Alabama set sail for Galveston, and arrived there on the 11th January, and before nightfall made out the enemy's fleet lying off the bar, consisting of five ships of war. One of their steamers we observed to get under weigh, and came in our direction. Capt. Semmes ordered steam to be got up, but kept sail on our vessel as a decoy, to entice the enemy's ship sufficiently far from its fleet to give battle. We wore ship and stood away from the bar, permitting the enemy to approach by slow degrees. When she was sufficiently near, we took in all sail, and wearing short round ran up within hail. It was now dark, about 7 o'clock. The enemy hailed: "What ship is that?" We replied, "Her Majesty's steamer Petrel." The reply was, "I'll send a boat on board." We now hailed in turn to know what the enemy was, and when we received the reply that she was the United States steamer Hatteras, we again hailed and informed him that we were the Confederate steamer Alabama, and at the same time Capt. Semmes directed the First Lieutenant to open fire on him.

This fire was promptly returned, and a brisk action ensued, which lasted, however, only 13 minutes, as at the end of that time the enemy fired an off gun and showed a light; and on being hailed to know if he surrendered, he said he did, and was in a sinking condition. We immediately dispatched boats to his assistance, and had just time to rescue the crew when the ship went down. The casualties were slight on both sides, although the action was fought at a distance of 150 to 400 yards. Our shot all told on his hull, about the water line, and hence the small number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy—two of the former and three of the latter. We had none killed and only one wounded, although the Alabama received several shot holes, doing no material damage.

The Hatteras mounted eight guns and had a crew of 18 officers and 108 men. The Alabama had also eight guns, with a small captured piece (a 24-pounder, too light to be of any service), and a crew of 110 men, exclusive of officers. Four of the Hatteras' guns were 32 pounders, the same caliber as our broadside guns, but our pivot guns were heavier than theirs. This was the only disparity between the two ships. The United States frigate Brooklyn, and another steamer, came out in pursuit soon after the action commenced, but missed us in the darkness of the night. The Alabama then proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, where the prisoners were landed on the 20th January, and we repaired damages and coaled, and on the 25th proceeded again to sea.

DIFFICULTIES AT BAHIA.

We touched at the Island of St. Domingo on the 28th, to land two enemy's crews we had captured; sailed again next day for the equator, and remained for some days at the Island of Fernando de Noronha. From thence we put in to Bahia, where we landed more prisoners. The government at this place demanded explanations of our proceedings at Fernando de Noronha, as the American Consul represented that we had made captures there in Brazilian waters; but as we clearly showed that no vessel had been taken within a prescribed distance from the Island, the authorities were satisfied, and we were allowed to remain ten days refitting. Meanwhile the Castor, a coal ship, ostensibly bound for Shanghai, entered the port, and we commenced coaling from her. The American Consul again protested, and wrote to the President of Bahia, stating that the Castor had on board guns and sailors for the Confederates. The President next day forwarded this complaint to the English Consul at Bahia, inviting him to accompany the Custom House officer on board the Castor, to see whether the complaint had any foundation. The English Consul returned the following reply:

"The denunciation of the American Consul is devoid of foundation. The facts he has put forward are quite inexact. The opinion he expresses is entirely illusive. The English Consul has been on board the Castor, but ascertained that she does not carry arms; that her crew consists only of the men upon the ship's books; and that the only real fact of those alleged is the delivery of coal—a proceeding which it is the sole aim of the American Consul to prevent. The Consul is ready to be present at the visit proposed by the President. The Captain of the Castor is perfectly willing to permit such visit; but the Consul in any case protests against every act assuming the character of the right of search or of requisition by the Consul of the United States. He (the English Consul) entertains grave doubts of the American Consul's right, owing to the mere supply of coal, to raise any claim against an English ship, belonging to a neutral nation, at anchor in the harbor of Bahia, a neutral port. The neutrality proclaimed by [illegible] cannot divert commercial relations, and a belligerent Power is not entitled to demand their cessation in a neutral port between its opponent and the subjects of a neutral nation. Toleration by the President of the Province of the supply of coal by an English ship to the Confederate cruisers in this port cannot without infringing common sense [illegible] at all, be considered a hostile act, contrary to the strict neutrality of Brazil."

The proposed visit on board the Castor took place, accompanied by interrogation of captain and crew. The result showed no proof whatever of the allegations, although it seemed pretty clear that the cargo of coal had no other original destination than the Confederate privateers. The captain of the Alabama, indeed, admitted the fact, plainly declaring that he had a perfect right to purchase coal in England, and to provide for its discharge taking place out of a neutral ship within a neutral port. Capt. Semmes at the same time requested the President's authorization to continue taking in his coal. The President replied that the coal must be put on shore and sent to the market, where Capt. Semmes could buy as much as he pleased. He added that his instructions forbade him to allow the delivery of any kind of goods coming direct from another country, where the sale had taken place abroad. Under these circumstances Capt. Semmes directed the coal ship to meet him at Saldanha Bay, Cape of Good Hope—and we left Bahia.

On our passage to the Cape we captured the S. Gildersleeve, the Justina, Jabez Snow, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. F. Schmidt, and Express—all valuable prizes, except the Justina, which, being a Baltimore ship, was ransomed, and a number of the crews of the other vessels were transferred to her. The Amazonian attempted to elude us, but we gave chase, and while five miles distant from her, fired our rifle gun, with a reduced charge of seven pounds of powder and a 100-pound shot, at an extreme elevation, which crossed her bows, and she soon clewed her courses and hove to. The Conrad which we captured was a fine bark, and we fitted her out as a tender to the Alabama. The vessel was named the Tuscaloosa, and commissioned at sea on the 21st June. The command was given to Lieut. Lowe, an excellent officer, with fifteen men; she was provided with two brass rifled 12-pounders, pistols, rifles, and ammunition, and having provisions for three months, was ordered to cruise in the direction of the Cape. We then made for Saldanha Bay, where we anchored and repaired ship, expecting to meet the coal vessel; but nothing could be seen of her, and we supposed she must have met with some mishap.

From Saldanha Bay we came round to Table Bay, and spied the American bark Sea Bride standing into port, outside of all headlands and a distance from the mainland. As we approached her, our officers were directed by the Captain to make observation of the distance, and they all agreed that the capture was made from two to three miles outside of the marine league.

The total number of our captures has been 56 ships, by which we estimate the damage to the enemy to be not less than four million dollars, to say nothing of the indirect results of the cruise in the way of loss of freights, high war insurance, and numerous sales of enemy's ships to put them under neutral flags. In no instance, however, have we destroyed a ship where the proof was complete that the cargo was neutral—though there have been some awkward attempts on the part of unscrupulous merchants to cover property—but when such were destroyed, the proof of the fraud was apparent on the papers.

The following is a complete list of her captures, Ockmulgee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weathergage, Altamaha, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Brilliant, Emily Farnum, Wave Crest, Dunkirk, Manchester, Tonawanda, Lamplighter, Lafayette, Crenshaw, Lauretta, Baron de Castine, Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, Martha, Union, Ariel (mail steamer), [illegible] Hatteras, Golden Rule, Chastelaine, Palmetto, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, Washington, Bethia Thayer, J. A. Parker, Punjaub, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Charles Hill, Nora, Louisa Hatch, Lafayette, Kate Cory, Nye, Dorcas Prince, Lelah, Union Jack, S. Gildersleeve, J. Snow, Justina, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. F. Schmidt, Express, Sea Bird.

$50 REWARD.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension and delivery at the United States Naval Rendezvous at Cairo, Chicago, or Cincinnati, of each of the following named seamen, who deserted from the United States Receiving Ship "[illegible]" at Cairo, Ill. [illegible] WILLIAM HORSLEY, [illegible] WILLIAM FONDHAM [illegible] THOMAS COX, [illegible] By order of [illegible] Lieutenant Commanding U. S. Navy, Acting Commandant of Station.

Ten Dollars Reward. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the United States Naval Rendezvous, at Chicago, Ill., of any deserter from the United States Naval service. By order of A. N. SMITH, Commanding U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Washington, D. C. JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Master U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

STOCK FARMS. FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS. A splendid Stock Farm of 1500 acres, one of 500 acres, and one of 280 acres. Well watered and wooded, in OGLE and LEE Counties; [illegible] OGDAN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.

FOR THE FALL TRADE BUSINESS CARDS Got up on Bristol or Enamelled Board, at a few hours notice, at the TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—Immense stock of new, rich, and beautiful styles now on exhibition. [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents [illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF 107,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS —AT— AUCTION. The Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT THEIR OFFICE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA, —ON— Thursday, the 12th of November next, One Hundred and Seven Thousand Acres of Land, [illegible] Terms of Sale—Cash. JAMES W. McKINLAY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.—Having received many orders for the Purchase of Real Estate, parties having the same to dispose of would do well to record their property upon our books. No charges unless sale is effected. WILSON & UNDERWOOD, Commission Purchasing Agents, No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. P.O. Box 4066.

OPENING SALES —OF— FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. We beg leave to call the attention of the public to our present very desirable stock of OVERCOATS, [illegible] LOWEST IN THE MARKET. WM. BARTLETT, [illegible] Sherman House.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FINE CLOTHING, Officer's Uniforms, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FURNISHING GOODS, Trunks, Traveling Bags and Valises 186 LAKE STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO Merchants and Freight Shipp[ers] BETWEEN CHICAGO, OMAHA CI[TY] Council Bluffs, Denve[r] AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST. [illegible] MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., [illegible] Most Desirable Route to the West. [illegible] REASONABLE RATES, [illegible] PECK & WOOD, Proprietors East and West Line. [illegible] OMAHA CITY.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. [illegible] Address C. B. JOHNSON, New Milford, Winnebago county, Ill., or D. E. PEARSON, 115 Randolph street, Chicago.

BOSTWICK'S CARRUGATED FIRE BACKS. The Greatest Improvement of the Age. This Improvement will save Coal! It will warm a Room, or Rooms, uniformly! Will Ventilate a Room with Pure Air! Will increase the Draft of Chimneys! Will burn Coal and Coke together, and give out more heat than Coal! Will be set in all Fire-places where Grates are used, on Reasonable Terms. [illegible] A. ELMERS & SONS, Proprietors, 61 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!! We are daily receiving the following choice brands of WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR. [illegible] GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO. 25 LaSalle street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Partner[illegible]

LADIES SKIRT LIFTER.—Will [illegible]

THE KEYPORT WHITE PEACHES are ready for delivery. [illegible]

JOHN BORDEN, LAW OFFICE. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

MR. JOHN DUPER, JR., has this day ceased to have any interest in our firm. [illegible]

BILL HEADS neatly printed on [illegible]

★ ★ ★ DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great Natural Bone Setter.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is known all over the United States.
Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by Druggists everywhere.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS For Females, Are used by thousands of ladies and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.
Lyon's Periodical Drops Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.
Lyon's Periodical Drops Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.
USE ONLY Lyon's Periodical Drops When suppressed nature needs a regulator.
Lyon's Periodical Drops Cure every time Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Prolapsus, and may always be used with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.
BUY ONLY Lyon's Periodical Drops And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.
Lyon's Periodical Drops Are prepared only by DR. JNO. L. LYON, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
25,000 BOTTLES OF Lyon's Periodical Drops Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure. Price, $1 per bottle. For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

WILSON & UNDERWOOD, COMMISSION PURCHASING AGENTS, Office No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago. Who wants anything from Chicago or New York? [illegible] ANYTHING ON EARTH, From a Paper of Pins to a Steam Engine, &c., &c. [illegible] JOHN WILSON, JR. [illegible] GEO. UNDERWOOD.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the traveling community [illegible] KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER, USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP Without Obscuring the Light. Will warm food for the baby, heat water or steep herbs, &c. [illegible] PATENT LIGHTER, For lighting lamps without removing the chimney. FOR SALE AT Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St. GEO. G. POPE.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 206 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

REMOVAL. H. W. HINSDALE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Have removed to their New Store, 48 & 50 South Water St., Corner of Wabash Ave, Chicago Ill. H. W. HINSDALE, [illegible] J. W. STANLEY.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 146 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Also, deal largely in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

KID GLOVES CLEANED IN a superior manner, 126 South Clark Street. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit. AND All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU [illegible]

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, PALLID COUNTENANCE. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu Is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of IRON OR BARK. For those suffering From Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions From whatever cause, either in MALE OR FEMALE IT WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD APPETITE. WILL GIVE YOU STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES WILL GIVE YOU Brisk and Energetic Feelings, AND WILL ENABLE YOU TO SLEEP WELL. A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin. And Beautifying the Complexion. NOT A FEW [illegible]

See Medical Properties of Buchu. FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. [illegible]

PRICES: Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00 Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00 Delivered to any address, securely packed. Address letters for information to HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, (BELOW CHESTNUT,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-St., and all Druggists. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, [illegible]

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES 30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] As Low as can be Bought [illegible] RAWSON & BARTLETT.

FALL TRADE. Doggett, Bassett & Hills BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE. [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 29 and 31 Lake St., Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS, FUR GOODS, AND BUFFALO ROBES, AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM 50 Lake Street, Chicago. [illegible] E. P. L. BROOM. Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. 50 Lake Street, ... Chicago.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 25 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c., Are now prepared to offer by the package or dozen, [illegible] Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Goods, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, Umbrellas, Ladies' Hats, &c. [illegible] Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs. [illegible] Weber, Williams & Fitch.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 324 Miles Double Track. [illegible] THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible] SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK [illegible] FREIGHTS. [illegible] LIVE STOCK. [illegible]

Insurance.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CHARTERED 1810. Assets May 1st, 1863, $1,135,320.60. [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE. [illegible] 122 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] G. F. BISSELL, General Agent. [illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $8,225,116.79. [illegible]

Oysters.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fifth Annual Sale of J. C. MASON'S CELEBRATED BALTIMORE OYSTERS. [illegible] Cans well filled and Warranted Every Time. [illegible]

Salt.

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled. Office 192½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT [illegible]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Chas. T. Scammon, of the Sheridan's staff (son of Hon. J. Y. Scammon of this city), is on a visit home. He returns to Arkansas in a few days.

U. L. A.—Tenth Ward Council meets tonight. Members are earnestly requested to fill the hall, from whom courtesy was invited. Patriotic music and speaking are promised you.

FOURTH WARD U. L. A.—The regular meeting of the Fourth Ward U. L. A. will be held this evening at 8 o'clock. Good members may be expected. Business of importance to be transacted.

WELL REMEMBER.—The situation of those afflicted with rheumatism are directed to the certain relief in another column of the effect of "Allcock's Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia Specific." See advertisement in another column.

THIRD WARD U. L. A.—A meeting of this council will be held this evening at the new hall, 211 State street, near Fourth, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested. An election for officers will be held, and propositions made for defraying the new hall.

ATTENTION.—We call the attention of our lady readers to the card of Miss Thompson, a female physician, who has recently removed to this city. She is represented by responsible parties as a well educated, skillful physician, and her references are abundant evidence of her respectability.

LIBERAL ATTENTION.—If you have an hour or two to spend, you can have your choice of how to apply the time. In moving at the Vet Quadrille, or venturing or in getting my produce at the Sanitary Commission House. The demand is urgent, and help is needed now, at both places.

FIRE.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the residence of Mr. McMillan, on Wabash avenue, between Richard and Peck courts, causing a loss of about $200. It was occasioned by a defective flue. No general alarm was given, the steamer Enterprise, located nearby, quietly putting it out.

RETORTED.—John Jacobs, who keeps a tavern and oyster house on Canal street, and who expressed, were fined $10.50 each yesterday morning for entering money from customers. Besides that John was very properly compelled to refund to his victims the money of which he had swindled them, amounting in about twelve dollars.

DREDGING THE HARBOR.—Messrs. Fox & Howard, the contractors, have removed about 30,000 yards of sand from the north channel, and had they two weeks more of fair weather, would be able to make the channel passable, but they hardly expect to be able now to complete the job. The past few days of rough weather has materially interfered with this work.

THE LADIES' FAIR MEETING TO-DAY.—It will be remembered that the last business meeting held to make arrangements for the Great Northwestern Fair, adjourned to meet again at Bryan Hall at 3 o'clock to day. The committee who have been canvassing through the city will report, and other important business is to be transacted. Let there be a full attendance.

DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—All who have joined or design joining this Battery will be required to sign the roll the present week, or their membership will be considered vacant. The roll will be at the Armory, corner of Franklin and Adams streets, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, between 7½ and 10 o'clock. By order of the Captain.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. J. Hayes has a pleasant room vacant for an invalid desiring treatment at his electrical rooms, No. 93 State street. The fees of Dr. J. Hayes, Drs. Hayes and Mills, will be pleased to know that they still assist in administering electricity and the refreshing bathe to the guests of the Hygiene Therapeutic Institute, No. 93 State street.

PERSONAL.—Capt. R. R. Towne, Assistant Adjutant General, Major Wheaton, Assistant Inspector General, Capt. Tilton, of the 14th Illinois, Quartermaster on the staff of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, were in the city yesterday. They have been home on a short leave of absence, after the rebel campaign in Mississippi, and left on their return last night.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our business men will be called on to day by Mr. C. D. Fletcher, of the Centralia Sentinel, a thoroughgoing Union paper published in Egypt, who is canvassing the city for the purpose of obtaining advertisements. The Sentinel has a large circulation in Southern Illinois, and would be a good medium in which to advertise—for those merchants desiring to extend the trade in that section of the State.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—We are authorized by Dr. Hale, one of the leading Homeopathic physicians in this city, to say that he will devote an hour from 3 to 4 o'clock, each Wednesday afternoon, to the medical treatment of the poor, at the Dispensary, No. 180 Clark street. Persons unable to pay for a visit to hospital, this will afford facilities, whereby the poor may secure the best medical advice and treatment.

FARNSWORTH'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Recruiting has commenced for a new cavalry brigade for the service from Illinois. A company is organizing in this city under the command of Capt. Thompson, of the "Prairie Partisans," (a double header), and the "Morning Glory," and several other distinguished regiments.

THE CHICAGO MUSEUM.—One of the most wonderful and innovative places in this city is the Chicago Museum; its curiosities are drawn from every quarter of the globe, and from every part of the world. Art and nature have either contributed to the wonders. Now the curious can really claim a place where they can go to admonish on persons their somewhat. The museum is well filled with good collection in Ethnology and natural history, embracing in various stages of preservation, almost everything from the tiny insect to the skeleton of the elephant and the mammoth. Not the least one new department of not long, and of such importance as to have this the name of a curiosity, the magnificent, palatial, practical and comfortable apartment of the agent for New York relative to an entirely, of the Singer Sewing Machine, which is original, not entirely or no popular, but the most of the gentlemen whom are in the private receipt of the Editor Chief collected from the Republic of Mexico, and the collection of Mr. Hamilton Ross, and Mr. Hamilton Ross, and Mr. Hamilton Ross, and